

The Silent Worker

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Distinctive Features of Schools for The Deaf

No. 11--- The Inspirational Side of the Utah School

By ARTHUR WENGER

“**T**HE walnuts shake up and the beans ‘shimmy’ down,” responded Ralph to Superintendent Driggs’ question during chapel services. The space occupied by the word shimmy had been left open for the children to fill. This is one of the Superintendent’s methods of introducing new words and their proper application. In the word shimmy the boy stated his opinion of the conduct of the beans through the simile of the dance. Of course the accepted word was “rattle” but this is only an illustration of the general use of judgment. The full text of the chapel talk is seldom forgotten. It is easily remembered as a container of a new word and as a model of its use.

There are now one hundred and twenty-six boys and girls in school, forty-two in Primary Hall and eighty-four in the main building. They are all alive and in fine condition as far as their natural abilities are concerned.

Of course we cannot deny that we have received some motor dullards, some who are too aggressive, and others who are too timid, but they all go down stream with the others and have their rough edges smoothed off. Once or twice there came to us a half grown toiler from the fields who could not catch a ball. A case of athletic outfits was opened for him and there bounced forth a base-ball, a volley ball, a soccer ball, a basket-ball and a medicine ball and then he was put under the care of a young master athlete.

A swimming pool, replenished with fresh water every week, is open to all by groups on schedule time and the bathers are allowed to raise their voices as high as youthful spirit demands, for we recognize here that there must be a proper outlet for the excitements and enthusiasms of the boys and girls. It forestalls disastrous explosions.

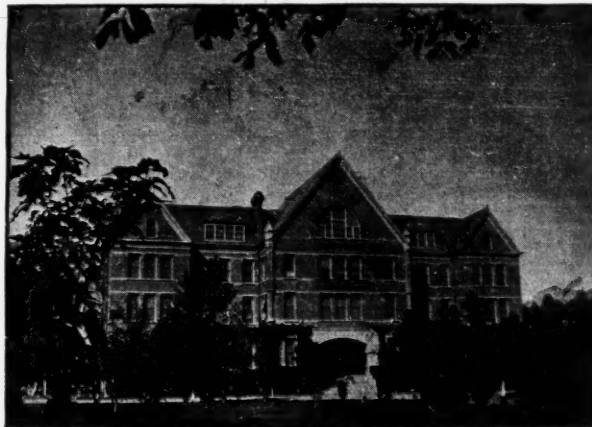
Our program of physical education is not a system engraved in mere calisthenic drills that will only make the spirit flutter feebly. Instead, athletic games and recreative sports are always encouraged and kept up throughout the year. These are more effective than calisthenic drills because they produce various

unexpected situations that call for mental response, while the other does not. All are taught to move in rhythm to the music of the piano (not a music box). This gives the idea of harmony and poise.

The children show profound esteem for Mrs. Isabelle S. Ross, who has been their instructor in physical education for a number of years. I cannot say anything better than that her interest, ability and fine personality account primarily for the success of the Annual May Festival which is always carried

out with such fineness of execution that it has a psychological effect upon the social atmosphere. The officers, teachers and friends are, also, to be commended for this magnificent fete. It is everybody’s affair.

School work was hampered in its progress at one time by a group who thought that it was not necessary for the deaf to be educated; but when our boys and girls began to see that they were drifting on a raft without even a paddle, there came a speedy change and in the last few years the pupils have shown their realization of the value of higher education



MAIN BUILDING—UTAH SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

by entering public high schools, college and the State university with a desire to be on the same social and business plane as the hearing people.

Last June, three of our pupils were graduated from the public high schools; one from the high school at the School for the Deaf; and, one finished his second year at the University. This year we have one public high school entrant who is a senior and the principal’s office girl; three entrants at the Utah Agricultural College; and one at the University. Last summer there were three at the University summer school. Next year we expect at least three new entrants at the University and five elsewhere.

One of the high school graduates who took oral expression, followed the example of Clay by speaking aloud daily to the unsophisticated furnace in his home.

With the exceptions, classroom lectures in the public schools mean little to the deaf, but our aspirants keep up and succeed in the end, through the use of books and questionings that



THE CASTLE HOUSE OF RIMMON—UTAH SCHOOL, FOR THE DEAF

more than offset their disadvantage in being unable to read the lips of the rapid speaker.

The housing method, rearranged and spread out on the cottage plan, exerts some ethical influences over the children. High fences and dead lines between premises were condemned years ago because character and morality showed mushroom tendencies, for they were left with the fences when the children left school. The removal of these supposed moral buffers accounts for the strong will of every child who is made to feel responsible for upholding his rights and the rights of others. (As a matter of fact the present management found high board fences, separating the boys and girls. Believing this system to be out of harmony with the modern idea of education, which is development, rather than compulsion, the superintendent had the barriers removed. The results have fully justified the procedure).

There are four important associations, the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association and the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association meet in joint session every Wednesday evening and after the general meeting they separate into classes that gather in different rooms. The meetings are held at the Deaf Branch chapel of the L. D. S. church and attended by Mormons above the age of fourteen years. There is a standing invitation for non-members to attend the meetings and classes, if they wish to.

The Athletic Association which is made up of the pick of the boys is an independent organization formed by them to do all the fighting for the colors of the school. It not only functions for the welfare of its members but extends its activities into the open field, calling out the interest of all the pupils, especially the boys.

The Park Literary Society is composed of boys and girls over fourteen years of age. Literary meetings are held every two weeks. The biggest accomplishment of this group was the twice performed production of Van Dyke's "House of Rim-



SCENE FROM THE HOUSE OF RIMMON

mon" that used thirty-five of the members in the cast and all the rest in the make-up. The play was two months in preparation and the rehearsal scenes were an amusing sight. It was hard work with equal amount of fun. The play was given in the school chapel once and repeated in a high school auditorium in Salt Lake City on request.

The small boys, divided into groups, are always at war with each other until automatically discharged on account of age. Hence, we have veterans of many "wars," some with "scars" and many interesting stories to boast. I have often encountered a boy drooping in seclusion or mediating over something and violent when disturbed. An investigation disclosed that he was either a defeated general much concerned about the safety of his host or sick of the excitement when victory was doubtful. Indian wars have passed by and the latest was a general war of many nations. There was no Boche to fight for the Fadderland. The scene of this "world's war" was a gully down by the Ogden River and for

many days was no man's land. There were trenches, machine guns, cudgels, swords and helmets of padded kitchen utensils. The air was thick with volleys of dirt, corks and all kinds of projectiles. There were bold encounters and even the dead were trampled on. One of the "dead" kicked a passing enemy and they both "died" together, kidding each other. The war attracted so many boys, or rather they were "drafted," that base ball suffered. In a brotherly manner the older boys appealed to the generals for the release of the "drafted" base ball players. The appeal was rejected so the big "brutes" threatened to bring the war to a speedy close by complete annihilation of the whole. The armies were demobilized and the kids dropped their stony grenades for the good of base ball.

On the other side our girls are always playing out-of-doors. There are story telling and dancing circles. A girl is given a complimentary name for her leadership in some sort of acti-

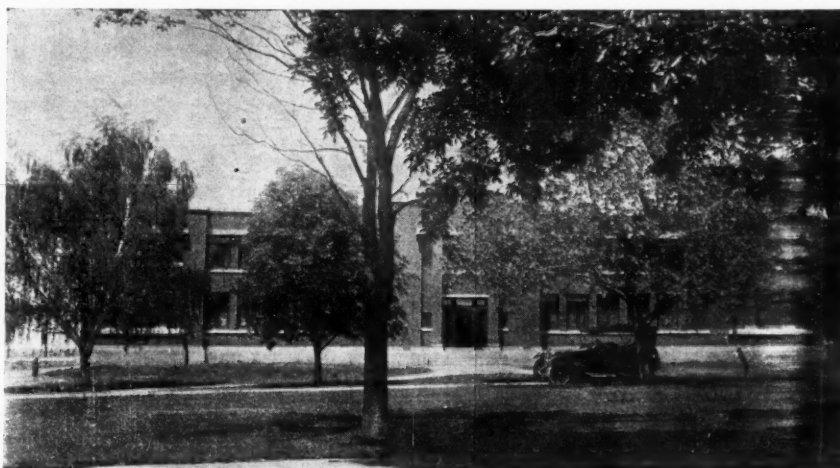
vity. "Peter Pan" is a fairy godmother to every girl and is always the center of a merry whirl. She fiddles out the blues and shoos them away. "Princess" is a great story teller and the most adorable song bird. She has a long train of voluntary servants and is a favorite among her subjects.

THE ANNUAL MAY FESTIVAL

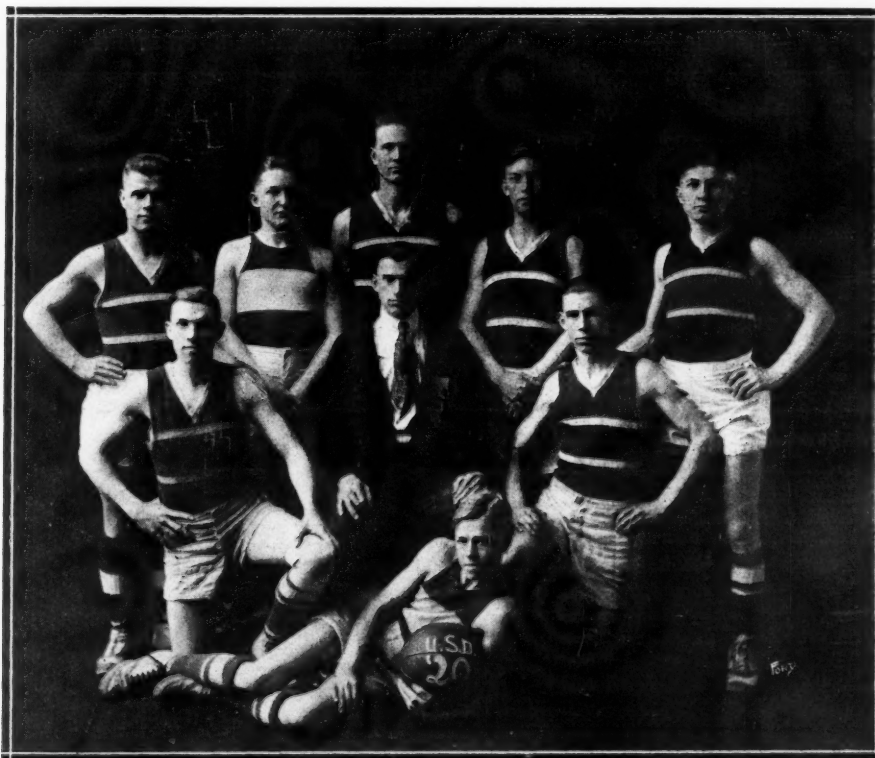
This year's entertainment was in the form of a historical pageant, "The Story of the Deaf," in which all the children, arrayed in characteristic costumes of all nationalities, portrayed the struggle of the Deaf, against intolerance and neglect to a position of happiness and achievement through the blessings of education.

The pageant was opened with a prologue of solo dances by Mona Leckliter, Vida Crawford, Elsie Lamb, Gladys Jones and Corline Wood, beautifully impersonating the five senses, Sight, Taste, Touch, Smell, and Hearing. While the Senses were dancing several girls entered, seeking the blessings of the five senses which were bestowed upon them. The girls and the Senses danced together with joy and gratitude. Hearing strayed away from her companions and was lost. A Maiden (the Deaf) came to beseech the blessings of the five Senses. Only four of the Senses were able to bestow their blessings and when the Maiden noticed that she lacked hearing she was dis-

consolate but Knowledge came to her assistance and called upon nature in the form of butterflies, birds and flowers to aid her. The Deaf girl for a time was happy. The pageant represented the long, long story of the struggle and appeal of the Deaf for recognition of their rights. The transition through the episodes of the different nations was a succession of disappointments until finally in the American Episode a beautiful woman rose from the folds of the Stars and Stripes and conferred freedom, equity and prosperity upon all. Miss Edna Wright acted in the role of the Maiden. Her graceful dancing and genuine expression sent a wave of enthusiasm over the spectators who were enthusiastic over her and all of the children who supported her so well. The festival was repeated on the lawn of Liberty Park in Salt Lake City.



PRIMARY HALL—UTAH SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF



BASKET BALL TEAM, 1920.—UTAH SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
Arthur Wenger, Coach and Manager

A BOOTBLACK'S GENEROSITY

When Paderewski was on his last visit to America he was in a Boston suburb, when he was approached by a bootblack who called: "Shine?"

The great pianist looked down at the youth whose face was streaked with grime and said: "No, my lad, but if you will wash your face I will give you a quarter."

"All right!" exclaimed the youth, who forthwith ran to a neighboring trough and made his ablutions.

When he returned Paderewski held out the quarter, which the boy handed back saying, "Here, mister, you take it yourself and get your hair cut.—Sel.

A blessed companion is a book—a book that is fitly chosen is a life-long friend.—Jerold.

Ninth Annual May Festival--"The Story of the Deaf"--Utah School



THE FIVE SENSES BEING BESTOWED UPON FIVE
GREEK MAIDENS.



GREEK MAIDENS PLAYING BALL



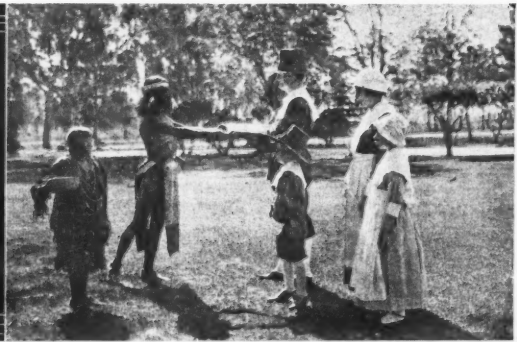
THE MAIDEN IN ECSTASY AMONG THE FLOWERS



FLOWERS, BIRDS, AND BUTTERFLIES



RUSSIAN (KAMARINSHALA) DANCE



BESTOWING THE BIBLE UPON THE SAVAGE



THE PROCESSION OF MONKS—CHRISTIAN EPISODE



SPARTAN WARRIOR DANCE



IRISH JIG



FRENCH MINUET

Letters Commending the Pageant

May 27, 1920.

Frank M. Driggs, Principal,
Utah School for the Deaf and Blind,
Ogden, Utah.

DEAR MR. DRIGGS:—Last Monday I was privileged to witness the pageant staged by the girls and boys of your institution on the greensward within your grounds, under the direction of yourself and your efficient corps of instructors.

I have seen other pageants in other parts of our land, but never before have I been so enthralled by any conception, by any inspiration as I was by THE STORY OF THE DEAF! The realistic presentation of the prologue sent shivers coursing up and down my body, like those wild animals have when brought face to face with overpowering manifestations of subjective influences. Shall I admit it to you? Tears filled my eyes! They ran unheeded down my face in a stream until suddenly I was brought back to material cognizance and surreptitiously wiped them away.

I cannot tell you at this time about all the emotions which swept me almost off my seat as I saw prologue and episode pass all too swiftly before my eyes. Then as I lost myself in the person of the MAIDEN, EDNA WRIGHT, seeking the misplaced sense, I was overcome by the prodigiousness of the quest. I discovered myself with her, ransacking the known Universe for relief,—and still I went unrewarded! The overpowering sensibility of real loss, with her, bore me to earth.

So artistically, so vividly, were the episodes of the pageant presented that I was transported for the while, revelled with those girls and boys in other realms, those of subjective vision and dreamed of the day when mankind should return to subjective control and live untrammelled physical and spiritual lives—in the perfection of physical and spiritual development. And as I dreamed I realized the compensatory development which each one, especially the older ones, exhibited in their lack of one sense!

Consolation came not to her or to me until individuals like yourself, Mrs. Ross and those who labor in the cause of sub-

jective development, yielded their lives to SERVICE!! to humans who sought relief and release from overwhelming, living, defeat and arose to their own station in life acceptable citizens, capable, loving, interested and efficient!

As exponents of the highest attainable art in such meticulous application to idealism, you and your able assistants are deserving of great praise. Sweet, idealistic, co-ordinate expression of the beautiful in rhythm was surely exemplified in last Monday's performance!

Will you please express to Mrs. Ross and her assistants my great appreciation of her exceedingly artistic direction of every episode in that wonderful spectacle? Tell her also that I acknowledge the attainment of her objective in terms of the highest possible praise.

Say as well to those dear girls and boys who gave such a realistic expression of their own individualities in every movement that my pleasure was unbounded. That I am certain that their devotion to the attainment of an efficiency which will carry them through life with hearts of great thankfulness, will not only please their instructors and themselves, but GOD as well will be satisfied with the attempt they are making to do for themselves what HE expects them to accomplish!

Finally, Sir, my hat is off to you! That one man may so devotedly and so quietly serve his fellows as you are doing deserves commendation of the highest order. May you continue to raise up ideals which shall bear the fullness of the day's inspection, and so long as you direct, may you direct with precision, with power and with an abiding faith in your own ability to erect about you substantialities which shall become a monument to you when you shall have passed on to your great reward!

Yours with kindest regards,
CHAS. G. PLUMMER.

May 28, 1920.

Supt. F. M. Driggs,
School for Blind and Deaf,
Ogden, Utah.

DEAR SUPT. DRIGGS:—The pageant by your pupils at the park so impressed me that I must say a word of praise.

I think I can realize somewhat the "shut-in" condition of your wards, and it has always seemed so difficult to me to



The American Indians in a Religious Dance



COLUMBIA—THE FINAL SCENE



MISS EDNA WRIGHT
In the Role of "The Maiden"

break through this barricade of defectiveness. Consequently, when one has brought so much of emotional life and joy as you seem to have to these children, he must feel as God, that he has created and it is very good.

Money cannot pay for such service. There is an added debt of gratitude. May I tender you this in part payment of my share.

Respectfully,
L. A. QUIVEY.

May Twenty-seventh, 1920.

Professor Frank M. Driggs,
Utah School for the Deaf and Blind,
Ogden, Utah,

MY DEAR BROTHER:—Permit me to extend my profound congratulations at the splendid work done yesterday afternoon at



IRRECONCILABLES
The Hollanders

the Liberty Park in this City, by the pupils of your School.

Words fail me when I attempt to express the feeling of appreciation in my heart which I have for the indefatigable labors which you and your Staff have shown in the education of these precious souls. There must be a great amount of joy and comfort that comes to your heart when you see those children have given to them, education, thru the channels which you pursue. How happy their lives must be when they can learn to appreciate and enjoy life thru the medium of your good efforts. How far more glorious is life to them than to those who never have such an opportunity. All praise to you for your good efforts. May you be continually blessed in your endeavors.

Very cordially yours,
JOSEPH J. DAYNES.

School for Negro Deaf to be Established

Louisiana can no longer be pointed out as a backward state as far as provisions for the education of the negro deaf and blind children are concerned for the late General Assembly passed a bill establishing an institution for such purpose. There is reason to believe, there are fifty deaf colored children growing up in ignorance. To them the establishment of the school will be a godsend.

We haven't seen the law and do not know how the school will be governed nor where it will be established.

In accordance with the resolution passed during the last convention of the Louisiana Association of the Deaf the hope is that it will not be long before the doors can be opened and the colored boys and girls can be educated along practical lines.

Changes in School Heads

Since the beginning of the present school term the following changes of school heads have taken place: Mr. William A. Caldwell, in place of Mr. Milligan who died; Prof. H. F. Griffey a public school professor, was placed at the head of the West Virginia School at Romney; Mr. William C. McClure, of Kentucky but more recently of Missouri, succeeds Frank Reed, Jr., who died of a surgical operation early in the summer; James Arthur Weaver, of Mt. Airy, succeeds Miss Helen Throckmorton, of the Vermont School, who resigned on account of ill health; Prof. Elwood E. Stevenson, formerly of the Fanwood School, was called to Kansas early in the summer to succeed Mrs. Kate Scallon Herman, who died during vacation; Mr. George B. Lloyd, formerly connected with the Trenton School, was called to Vancouver to succeed Mr. Thomas P. Clarke, who resigned because of ill health.

ARE THE DEAF UNDULY CAPTIOUS?

By THOMAS F. FOX



RECENTLY, in a city of the Middle-West, there was a large assemblage of the deaf, educated at various schools, and representing all the different methods of instruction, as well as all conditions of life and of people. It was worth while, in fact highly instructive, to observe the discussions, a sort of side issue to set programs, by groups from all parts of the country. The chief subject of interest centered upon the employment of deaf workmen by the Goodyear and Firestone plants and the shortcomings in the education of the deaf of the present day. Two topics received particular attention, and the views presented set one to musing as to how nearly they covered the truth, and to what extent they were the outcome of bias or pure spleen. The deductions form the basic-matter of this article, for it is fair to assume that the deaf are competent to judge the outcome of their personal experiences at school and to estimate the effect upon their present condition in life.

Our schools are unquestionably performing a most laudable and enduring work in the education of the deaf, so far as intellectual, moral, physical, and social equipment are concerned, but there exists a great and most pressing need for improvement in vocational training. That the importance of this branch impressed itself upon early educators is evident from their inclusion of trade instruction as a part of the curriculum of the schools. In this direction they may be said to have been pioneers in combining intellectual instruction with industrial training. But this latter branch, in order to be of practical benefit, must be kept abreast of the times, and needs continually to receive close and skilled supervision.

It is contended that there is lack of detail and of thoroughness in the present vocational training as given in most institutions, and particularly in the selection of instructors for the branches taught. To what extent such criticism is warrantable, if justifiable at all, is a mooted question, for there are a number of institutions whose trade schools will bear comparison with the best in the land; among the instructors are overseers the equal of any to be found in the leading vocational schools of the country. However, it is insisted by some that the dissatisfaction is warranted. In detail, it is urged that the trade-schools should receive equal care and supervision with the school-room classes; that the selection of trade instructors should be made with the same concern as in choosing teachers for the class-room, and the required standard should be equal; that the trades taught, and the appliances and methods should be modern, such as the pupils will encounter when they go forth to become wage earners; that the grade of instruction in trades should be of a superior standard, supervised with the same scrutiny and attention required in the class-room studies. Its aim should be to give the pupils not only vocational experience, but to assist them in choosing their future occupations, and after the choice has been made, to help them increase their proficiency, making advancement more rapid; that the pupils must thus be assisted through observation and guidance, while special capabilities must be analyzed and advice given.

Again, it was argued rather disingenuously, but without proof, that the deaf workman is poorly paid because he is restless and an unskillful worker. This does not always correctly, nor even approximately, explain the situation; it is merely contended that it is so, and it is asked who is to blame? Is it that the trade-schools are

not maintained up to a sufficiently high standard, are not managed with strict regard to punctuality and regularity in attendance, but just regarded as makeshift merely to keep the pupils busy? Is the work of instruction progressive, and are the masters held to strict accountability for the progress of the pupils under their oversight and instruction? Such questions as these are asked, and suggest that perhaps splendid opportunities, as well as time and money, are being wasted. Then, there are the complaints of some who ascribe their own failure to lack of proper training at the institution. This latter class, however, does not call for much sympathy; no boy or girl possessing ability and industry has ever failed to profit in some degree from the instruction in trade received at school, even when they follow some other pursuit in after life. We must not overlook the fact that there may be a slight percentage of failures under the very best of training, and this is found among all classes of people.

There may be, in certain instances, some ground for complaint; what seems desirable is that the heads of schools should rouse themselves to a consciousness of their responsibility for the future of the deaf boy and girl while learning a trade. Pupils do need to be treated with a view to the development of such special abilities as are revealed, and to the correction of deficiencies. The special care in vocational training for those receiving it should be its relationship to the pupils' future vocational and home life. It should not exist so much to convey information as to afford an opportunity for one to reveal himself to himself in the light of his failures and successes, on his own job and on the one set for him in the vocational shop-room.

Now, it is all very well to make complaint and to point out deficiencies, or what we consider defects, in the trade instruction of our schools, especially when one is not confronted with the responsibility of making ends meet in the annual budget, but in presenting criticism of this sort ought we not to be candid in the consideration of all sides of the question? We must keep in mind, as the head of an institution is obliged to, that financial conditions will not always permit the carrying out of very desirable plans for improvements. Those in charge of the schools are undoubtedly keen for any and all improvements possible; they can not be blind to faults in trade instruction, and are as anxious as one can be to correct evils, and improve their plants in every possible way. It is only natural that they should be; this is an age of competition, and who does not keep up with the procession must quit the ranks to give place to the more competent and capable. It is not so much a question of the will to improve present conditions, as it is of the means to provide the improvements they recognize as desirable, and even necessary. Few schools can always obtain the full appropriations for the necessities, let alone for the improvements they need and seek. Then, it is not always, nor even ordinarily possible to secure the right type of instructors, and when they are happily obtained, they may be lured away by better prospects, or to where they may consider the environments as more congenial.

In the discussion of a matter of this nature it is preferable to be certain that we are familiar with all sides of the question, to hold our criticism in abeyance, lest we be guilty of injustice by rash condemnation and do harm while seeking to point out defects and to improve conditions. Ere we decry apparent shortcomings in the teach-

ing of trades, let us endeavor to understand the difficulties that must be encountered, and accord credit and commendation for what has been, and is being accomplished. We must seek to build up rather than to destroy, and by resting our confidence in the judgment and devotion of the heads of schools, trust in the gradual arrival of improved conditions as financial provisions and more liberal appropriations make them possible.

Another topic touched upon by the gossiping reminiscences was the teachers of other days and their excellence over those of to-day. Several of the old-timers recalled when it was quite an ordinary affair for teachers at our schools to meet the adult deaf at various gatherings and celebrations, and to hobnob with them as a matter of course. The interest the old teachers had in their former pupils did not close with the school-room life, but rather trailed out into the broad, active world, —aye, even into the family circle itself. In this way they came to really know the deaf, to understand their joys and sorrows, their successes and failures, their temptations and triumphs; they were not slow in aiding with advice and counsel, and sometimes even with means to place the improvident upon their feet again. It has been said of the late Dr. I. L. Peet that had he not given so freely of his private means to assist unfortunate deaf people he would have been a comparatively rich man. In this he erred on the side of charity and virtue, and his memory is richly cherished in the hearts of all who knew him. But to-day the deaf do not seek for alms or help so much as for cheerful encouragement; they do miss the generous greeting, the familiar smile, the evidences of cordiality from those whom they had known as teachers.

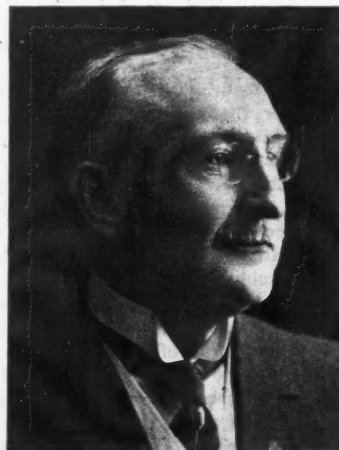
It was in the possession and the free expression of the right qualities of interest and concern for the welfare of the deaf that the "Old Guard" of teachers came to understand the deaf, and to be understood, appreciated, and often revered by them. Changed conditions, demands on one's time, differences in inclination may be the excuses offered for the present lack of cordiality, but may it not also be more accurately explained by the fact that the work of educating the deaf was undertaken more seriously by teachers in the past, was more a heart-to-heart study; consequently, probably the main cause of the changed condition is the difference in the character and aim of those now entering the profession of instructing the deaf. The old line was composed of men and women whose interest did not close with the school-hour; as a rule, they were not time-servers, but interested alike in the work of teaching as in the mental, moral and temporal welfare of the children who were equally the subjects of their observation, instruction, and affection. Teaching to them was a problem, the more interesting as it became more complex, and while it frequently baffled their wits, always made the solution interesting and profitable. Perhaps, also, the means of communication were clearer and more flexible, and more certain to reach the comprehension of the children; at any rate, they had and held the affectionate regard of their pupils long after school life had ended.

Whatever may be the cause, excepting the case of deaf teachers of the deaf, there does not seem to exist the same affectionate regard for teachers as was evident in the past. Times have changed, to be sure, and the teaching profession has changed, too. Young men and women teachers seem to find greater attractions outside of than in the class-rooms. Any additional minute of service is an imposition; every curtailing of the school period is eagerly seized. And the pupils, the objects for which the schools are maintained—what of them? Well, does not the teacher give the stipulated period of service? What more can be required? Then, just consider the poor pay which teachers in our schools receive. All this may be so, and yet it does not excuse an indifferent regard for

the work in which teachers are employed, and into which they enter of their own free will, and which they are not coerced to follow; all hardship vanishes where the heart and soul are centered in an object of sincere devotion.

Some shining exceptions, mostly remnant of the old days, still happily remain with us. The enthusiastic and beautiful expression of affectionate esteem shown by former pupils for Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, of Mt. Airy, and the regard in which he is held by others who are not of his school, points out one who has gained and maintains the respect and affection of the deaf, even while they may not all agree with him on the question of methods and system of instruction. He does not hesitate to meet and greet the deaf, by speech if possible, by signs if necessary, nor is he ashamed to have it known that he is acquainted with signs, and uses them when it is expedient. And who of us, having the honor of being acquainted with that valiant champion and friend of the deaf, Dr. Edward A. Fay, or the loyal, veteran well-wisher and advocate, Dr. J. B. Hotchkiss, but know that their minds, hearts and souls are with us, no matter what the conditions or what the circumstances may be, so long as they can be of service. These men are teachers for whom the term has a distinctive meaning, possessing a degree of service as natural to them as breathing. They have given to the education of the deaf, and particularly to the deaf themselves, a thorough study, with the result that they fully understand their redeeming qualities when compared with the faults and imperfections, so common to human nature; and these they do not gloss over, but recognize and would help to counteract, to remedy and, if possible, to remove.

Are there no other shining examples of sincere friends of the deaf among teachers? Many of them; the deaf in every school, in every large city, will tell you of men and women whom they fairly worship, but unfortunately they are the exceptions, not the rule, and by no means form the majority of the teaching staffs of our schools; nor do they increase in proportion to the extent of increase in the instruction of the deaf. They are the brilliant exceptions as compared to the shining lights which were so plentiful in days gone by, and are gradually fading out. More's the pity!



DR. THOMAS F. FOX

The author of the foregoing article is one of the most prominent deaf men in the country, with several degrees attached to his name. As a sign-maker he has few equals. He occupies the post of head-teacher at the "Fanwood" school in New York City.

The Philippine School for the Deaf and the Blind

By CHARLES M. RICE



Some Students with Miss Reynaldo (center)

Charles M. Rice and Ethel Rice

Teachers of the School



HE Philippine School for the Deaf and the Blind has started on its 14th year with 26 blind pupils and 51 deaf pupils, 21 of the latter are beginners under the age of seven years. This is by far the largest class of young children the school has had.

The education of the deaf is no longer an experiment here and the parents are now anxious to enroll their little ones.

The teacher of the "Babies" is Miss Maria Reynaldo who has wonderful patience. She has two assistants, Miss Crispina Mina, an undergraduate, and Mr. Albano. Miss Mina will graduate this year and then be put on the payroll. Mr. Albano was a student in a provincial High School when he lost his hearing. He enters the work with the advantage of having a good education in English. Just now, he feels sorry for himself and we are having a hard time to make him believe there are any bright spots in his future. I met him in the dining-room, a few hours after his arrival and his first remark was, "All these deaf boys are very happy!" Each outburst of laughter on their part surprises him beyond expression. Like

the deaf all over the world, he can not be persuaded that his hearing is entirely gone and true to type he has spent a fortune with doctors who intended to cure him. It is only lately that he has been persuaded to give up treatment with a hypnotist who promised to restore his hearing by that means.

As the ideas of education are set by the public schools and as the parents gauge ability by the certificates issued by the Bureau of Education, the work of this school follows the prescribed Course with the same books, though naturally the amount to be completed requires more time. One of the hobbies thus developed is the using of text books written for normal hearing children. Each day we get farther away from the idea of writing or using special books for the deaf.

Among the graduates of the Department for the Deaf is Pedro Santos, who is now being prepared at Kendall school for entrance to Gallaudet College, at the expense of the Philippine Islands Government. He will be obliged to serve as many years as a teacher in this school as he studies. This is how the Philippine Islands Government reaps some benefit from



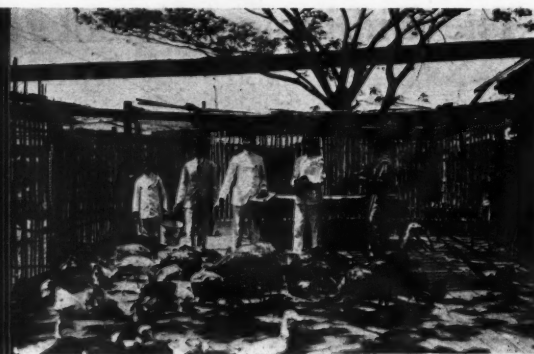
Papays

Mr. Rice (left) in native dress

A prize bunch and a little consumer,



Sala (private room) C. M. Rice and his only grandchild



"Sonny" or Bernardo and his assistants

educating boys and girls in the colleges of the U. S. Two boys who entered the school at the ages of 13 and 15 to whom not much more than a primary education could be given, are now draftsmen in the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey at good salaries.

"Sonny" as one of our proteges is called, is doing the work of the 7th grade and raising poultry, inter-breeding Cantonese and Rhode Island Red. He plans to enter the Bureau of Printing so as to have a trade to fall back on when he goes to the United States for further education.

Miss Josefa Faustina was a student here for five years and is now the matron. She has two assistants, Macaria, a deaf girl; whose specialty is the teaching of embroidery, and a blind girl, Patricia, who has charge of all the small blind children and the household linen. These three are directing the sewing classes where all the clothes for the girls and small pupils are made. This year, we have dark blue uniforms for the house and white for "Sundays."

The Department for the Blind is small this year. Two of the students attend the Philippine Normal School, three are Juniors in the Manila High School and the rest are in classes here. Miss Rice reads to those who study in the outside schools. She has been relieved of some of this work by the new deaf teacher, mentioned above, who reads all the lessons in English and Rhetoric to the blind. This arrangement was especially made so that Mr. Albano would be obliged to do a certain amount of talking daily and thus keep up his speech.

Mr. Rogerio Lagman, who was a student at the School for the Deaf and Blind at Berkeley, has resigned. He is now interested in a livery stable, carpenter shop where he employs the blind for caning chairs and beds, and sells jewelry on commission. His successor is a blind graduate who has attended the Manila High School for three years. Two of the blind boys are telephone operators and three are mechanics at the shops of the Manila street-car company.

Mention should be made of the ex-pupils who are working in the button department of the Pacific Commercial Company. Last week the manager telephoned for more deaf workers as the six employed are so satisfactory. Perhaps the Pacific Commercial Company will be "a Goodyear" for the deaf Filipinos.

Altho, this school is so far away, it is under the American flag and our ideals are identical with those of the homeland. English is the only language taught in the public schools and we are trying to instill American standards, hence a description of this school can not differ much from that of any of American school. There is a movement to make the Philippine Islands territory of the United States, in which case these little brown boys and girls will become American citizens even as you and I.

Manila, P. I., October 1, 1920.

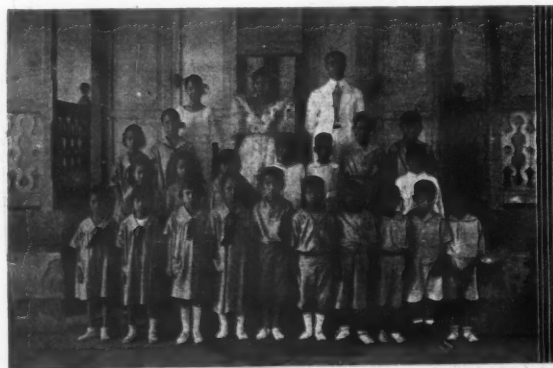
School for the Deaf and Blind,
Manila, P. I., October 1, 1920.

DEAR PEDRO SANTOS:—Kumado and Jaime fought the three speaking boys. The boys had killed a dove. Miss Rice was angry and called the police. Kumad and Jaime caught the three boys because Kumad has strong biceps. Dr. Pick is sick. Three boys went to the prison. Bernardo is not well this year. He is thin and coughs. He eat at Miss Rice's table now. She watches his food and gives him fruit, eggs and milk. There are some new cats in our school. We try to catch them. They hide under the house. Bernardo want to kill them because they eat his chickens.

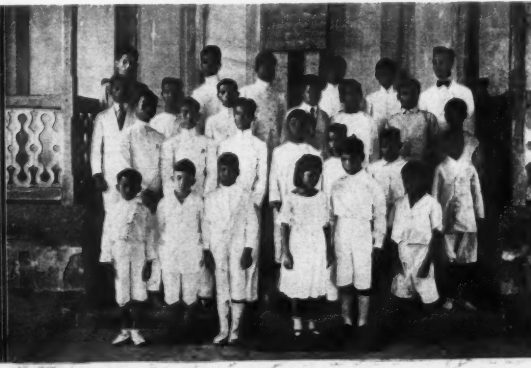
Your loving friend,
MACARIO LIMON.

School for the Deaf and Blind,
Manila, P. I., October 1, 1920.

MY DEAREST MOTHER:—I am well but still have a cough. Miss Rice told me that she wanted me to eat with her every day because I am thin and coughing. She gives me her diff-who likes to help my cough and she is like a nurse. I drink ferent kinds of fresh food to make me fat. She is a kind teacher
(Continued on page 133)



"Babies" or Beginners. Miss Reynoldo, center back; Miss Mina on left side. Mr. Albano on right.



Deaf and Blind in white. No. 2 from left in front row is an American boy.

With The Silent Workers

By ALEXANDER L. PACH



N editorial in the School Helper (Georgia) begins with the statement: "It is now agreed by all educators of the deaf that all bright children may be taught best through speech. There are some, however, who contend that dull or backward children cannot be taught without the use of signs in the class rooms."

What follows after is taken from Principal Booth's statement explaining his "weed" reference before the Teachers' meeting last summer. It is to be sincerely regretted that an educator of Mr. Booth's experience should have clothed his statement in the language Mr. Booth used, and besides the denunciation by the National Association of the Deaf; the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* in an editorial, and Messrs. Goldberg and MacGregor have all taken up Mr. Booth's statement and shown its fallacy.

There is no need now or here to add to what has been printed on the subject. No one knows better than Mr. Booth that the language of signs has contributed more to making deaf people's lives glad and happy than any other agency. There is no need now, or here, to go into detail or to show instances of schools for the Deaf using signs everywhere in the curriculum, and despite that giving to the world some of its most gifted deaf men and women, masters of English.

To be sure there are many who are deficient in English, but for each such there are two oral graduates even worse off when it comes to the use of English, and fitness to exist in the hearing world.

My main purpose is not to show wherein Mr. Booth erred, and where he harmed the deaf, but wherein the statement above is untrue. It is not the consensus of opinion of all educators that all bright children may be taught through speech. If it came to a vote, I do not believe that half the educators of this country would concede the correctness of the above.

From my own experience I do not believe the use of signs ever retarded the education of a mute child. On the other hand, I know their use has brought about understanding, vision and enlightenment.

When a deaf child has had the benefit of hearing long enough to have acquired some speech, I think it is a crime not to use every artifice to retain and improve on that speech when the child becomes deaf; and by the same token, exceptional cases excepted, I regard it just as much of a crime to teach speech to a child that has never heard it, for the speech will never be anything approximating real speech, and the time spent in acquiring it, is criminal waste.

Deaf people today, as in the past, who are smoothing the pathways of their fellow deaf; who are making their lives better and happier, more purposeful, and more useful are deaf people who can use the sign language. The better they can use it, the more helpful it is to them.

The deaf men and women who have carved out careers, and made their lives useful to their fellow deaf and hearing men, are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, those who have a command of the sign language.

Oral graduates have been turned out of our schools for years and years, yet where are any who have helped their fellows by making this a better life to live, and a better world to live in? I have heard of few, but rarely have I met them. There are none among the bright galaxy of deaf teachers in a great many of our schools for the Deaf.

There is not one among all those Deaf men who are serving the Master in one way or another. Not one of them edits a paper for the deaf. None ever are writers except Alice Manning.

In the assemblage of two thousand representative American

Deaf men and women who gathered in Detroit last summer there was no Oral graduate who prepared any of the helpful papers, and none who had shown enough interest in his fellow Deaf to take part in the proceedings, or become elected to office, except for those few who acquired the golden sign language after they had finished their school careers.

I went to school with a large number of deaf boys and girls, and the great majority were not able to profit by the pure oral teaching that was then, as now, available, but not insisted on where it was a waste of time and effort and energy. The few who were not adept in the use of English from among those educated under combined methods as averages go, were not as great in numbers as the failures I saw in the Public Schools. My own class of sixteen, divided in two sections, eight who were able to talk and eight born deaf-mutes were an exceptionally brilliant lot of boys and girls. Not one among them but could use good English. Some used exceptionally good English. Compared with some of the pitiable freaks that I have seen educated by pure oral methods it would sadden the heart of the stoutest oral advocate if he could see them side by side and study their attainments.

No one ever heard of any deaf person conversant with the sign language who sought out the oral educated with their painful mouthings and accompanying uncouth signs, but wherever the Deaf gather there you will find made over oral graduates in all stages of improvement. Not long ago, I saw a Deaf man get up and make an intelligent speech that had merit and showed understanding, yet a few years ago this same man fresh from an Oral school was a perfect type of Sissy-Willie Boy, whose speech when among hearing was a raw squeak that caused amusement, wonderment or pain, depending on the hearer. He could read the signs, by which I mean crude signs that help convey the spoken idea. The boy wasn't to blame at all, it was his school environment that made him the human wreck that he was. Mamma and Papa had a sizeable check-book, so the public school for the deaf was not for him. In its stead was the Tremendously Pure Oral thing where they promised the hopeful parents they would make a normal child and a normal man of him, and not only that, but teach him French and German (it was in pre-war times of course) and for so many dollars extra, piano lessons as well.

You know the result!

You can teach ten thousand girls in the singer's art and only develop one Mary Garden or Galli Curci.

You can put a thousand young fellows through Law School and perhaps there won't be a single Choate or Root among them all. The Colleges are giving degrees to armies of young men every year, yet we have but one Edison, one Bell, Westinghouse, Fulton, Watt, Howe and all the others who have contributed to the world's enhancement did not come from college ranks.

It is a grand good world for deaf people to live in today because through, with and by, the facile sign language it has made possible accomplishments, joys, entertainment, lectures, sermons etc., etc., absolutely unattainable without it.

It has given us Brotherhood in two great Associations of the Deaf that make us independent of the hearing. It has put at our command the means to combat illness, and alleviate the sorrow of the stricken widow and children with substantial means to existence when the bread-winner is taken away. It has enabled us to hear great speakers and profit by what they have told us on the platform and in pulpit. In debate, it broadens the mind and increases the understanding of the many. Through it we gather in great Convention assemblages and help fight for the common good. Through it we have shown

Prominent Deaf Social Workers of Greater New York

(From the Photograph Studio of Alex. L. Pach)



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York S. W. J. D. circles



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MISS ANNA KLAUS
Socially prominent in New York.



MISS MAY AUSTRA
Educated at Mt. Airy and now an instructor at
the Lexington Avenue School. A leader in all
the Xavier activities.

our gratitude by erecting memorials to real benefactors whose lives and whose works proved that the sign language and visible speech through manual spelling, were the very antithesis of weeds, and were, in fact, the most beautiful flowers in the deaf man's garden. From some converts to oralism, ignorant of the deaf, we might excuse such a reference as Mr. Booth made to our common language, but coming from Mr. Booth we can only regard it as a slip of the tongue that he will live to regret.

As a matter of statistics, Mr. DeLand makes invaluable contribution to our literature, but I am very much afraid that as to practical achievement the results will be absolutely nil. Even with all the vast array of facts presented by Prof. Bell and Dr. Fay, I never heard that any deaf people contemplating matrimony, took them into consideration. The head of a school for the deaf might bring the lesson of the statistics and the resulting effects of injudicious mating to his pupils from the day they reach understanding till the day they graduate, and I do not believe it would make an iota of difference to two deaf people in love, for deaf people in love, are exactly the same as hearing people in love, and statistics, fitness, probabilities of deaf or defective children will not worry them an iota. It would be one grand world if all its inhabitants were normal people, but that time has never been and never will be, and since there will be deaf people anyhow, a deaf couple in love, even with deaf relatives, as a warning, will go right on and wed as if every chance was in their favor. Of course, that is the ever present human factor, and, as I said before, does not differ in the fact that one couple can hear and another cannot. Then again, statistics are often all misleading, and a given thing as a probable happening under certain circumstances does not eventuate, where it does where it is not expected and utterly improbable seemingly.

Then again, deaf people, accustomed as they are to their own infirmity do not look on the coming of deaf-children to them as such a terrible misfortune, for they can live closer to them, retain their love longer, and come to know them more intimately than is often the case where their children are normal.

I know Mr. DeLand's intentions are the best in the world, but, when it comes to "Who may marry Who" in the Deaf World, I have noticed for the past thirty-nine years that "Who may marry whom they darn please."

In a recent issue of the best magazine for the Deaf that comes to me I was struck by the headline "Women have made good in the business world," and that is a topic that always interests me, so as usual I first turned to learn who the author was, and found the signature "B. Yorkstone Hogg." He must be a new comer to our little silent world, or else he is masquerading under a nom de plume, and what an odd one to be sure. Such a tiny transformation of Yorkstone brings one to Berkshire, and all that, but this is a mere aside. On reading the article from beginning to end I find nothing at all not so much as a single word about business women, so the heading was misleading. The article does tell of a professional woman who became deaf at the age of twelve, and has since mastered English, French and German, and has opened the way for adults who are deaf, or hard of hearing, to learn a trade and acquire lip-reading at a New York City evening school. All this is well and good and speaks volumes for the young woman who has accomplished so much, but when the article states that this teacher "gives almost perfect hearing by sight," the truth is stretched a bit too strong. There is no such thing as hearing by sight. A great many, by concentrating all energy on watching the movements of a speaker's lips, can decipher the spoken words, but this is not hearing by a million miles, and when the article goes on to say that this accomplishment is the only lasting boon for the deaf, the writer makes himself ridiculous in his zeal to advertise one woman's accomplishments.

The average deaf person is not a good lip-reader. In fact, good lip-readers among the deaf are rare. But deaf people enjoy a great many boons by the side of which the ability to read the lips is a picayune thing. I am not under-rating lip-reading. It is a matter of constant regret to me that ability to read the lips is not one of my otherwise few accomplishments, but I am not losing any time or shedding any tears over my shortcoming, for there are such a number of worth while things for us that make life more than worth while that we can just assure ourselves that the things we have are bully good, and we are a fortunate lot of people despite total deafness and despite our inability to concentrate our eyes and minds at the same time and make speech reading possible.

Years of association with my fellow deaf has taught me that some of the best of the lip-readers have nothing else in the way of accomplishment, and by the same token, some of our greatest men and women in the deaf world cannot utter a spoken word, nor recognize one when some one else speaks it, but in spite of that they have brought about things to their own and their fellow mortals credit. In the big world the only thing that is worth while is work. The man who can do his stint and do it well is the man that makes good. This is true wherever people labor, and is as true of the deaf as of the hearing. Employers are always on the lookout for good workers, and the deaf man or deaf woman who can do the work gets the job, and ability to read the lips, or the lack of that ability cuts no ice ninety-nine times in a hundred.

My good friend Dr. Hefflon, who labors in the Episcopal field in New England thinks that the orally educated deaf would turn out to attend the meetings of the New England Gallaudet Association in greater numbers if the name of the great Pioneer were eliminated from the title. I do not know of anything more becoming than for the New Englanders to have the honored name as part of their corporate title. Gallaudet himself was a New Englander of New Englanders, and the first section of the country to profit by his interest was that choice section of New England occupied by the sprightly city of Hartford. Gallaudet might have brought the Oral method here instead of the Combined, had the Oral people of that day been more broad-minded, but it is Gallaudet the Father of Educational methods of the Deaf; Gallaudet the Founder that New Englanders honor in giving their Association his name, and if any graduate of any of the New England Oral schools absents himself from the N. E. G. A. meetings, or withholds his help from the N. E. G. A. cause because of the honor shown Gallaudet, then the Association is richer by not having such narrow visioned and intellectually dwarfed personage on its rolls.

The average man would have jumped on me, or got off something sarcastic if for making the break I did in our last issue in stating that Principal I. B. Gardner of Fanwood was among those attending their first Teachers Convention as Superintendent of a school, but that is not Mr. Gardner's style. Instead, when I met him last evening he thanked me for making him out so young a man. At first, I did not comprehend but soon it dawned on me that I had made a break in classing him with the first Convention Superintendents. Of course, I knew better as I had shaken hands with Supt. Isaac B. Gardner of the Arkansas School both at the Delavan and Staunton Teachers meetings, so this is my apology for a careless mis-statement of facts.

Of course it is a bit too early to decide where the next meeting of the National Association of the Deaf should be held, but it won't be held in New York City, that is sure. A meeting of the Local Branch at the College of the City of New York was called to talk the matter over, but there was such a pronounced sentiment against it that the project was killed in Com-

mittee, and did not even reach the assemblage in the form of an interrogatory.

This is no reflection on local pride. From the merely selfish stand-point, or the convenience of the many, it did not seem wise for Manhattanites to make a bid for the honor of entertaining the National body for a great many reasons. The strongest one perhaps, was in that the meeting at Hartford, only three years ago, made it necessary for Western and Southern delegates to pass through New York City, and in the aggregate they were numerically few, as the Hartford Celebration brought mainly New Englanders and New Yorkers and few from points outside.

Housing conditions here are decidedly bad. Mighty few people have anything like a spare room to entertain their friends, and old hosteleries are going out of business faster than new ones are being built, so there would be no place for the visitors to sleep.

Early in October, a distinguished visitor to New York, applied to more than thirty hotels, by personal visit and by telephone, all in the course of three hours, and he could not get so much as a cot to sleep on.

The work of the National Association of the Deaf is largely educational, and that covers educating the hearing as well as the Deaf. The daily papers of cities like Hartford, Detroit, Cleveland, etc., helped advertize us and the work we are doing, but New York's daily press pay almost no attention to Conventions, even where they are of learned bodies, Engineers, Medics, College Greek letter societies and the like, are lucky if they get a dozen lines, and the N. A. D. would not be noticed at all, that is not in the serious and dignified way the smaller city papers would.

The colossal attendance at Detroit was due in large measure to Detroit's situation and accessibility. The 1923 meeting ought to be held in a city similarly favored, and one that is easy of

reach both by boat and by rail, and one that has N. A. D. live wires on the ground, and is there a "liver" wire than Jay Cooke Howard, or a city more people are eager to visit than DULUTH?

Love is a child that talks in broken language.
Yet then he speaks most plain.

—Dryden

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N A D F R A T I T I E S

By J. FREDERICK MEAGHER

"A moving Scene?" It made me giggle,
It moved me unto mirth, that scene,
To see a moist mouth writhe and wriggle
Upon Flick's moving picture screen.



WHEN in the course of human events the Oralists take a leaf out of the notebook of the Nads, and—trying to go us one better—fall flat as Aunt Jemima's pancakes, it is proper and fitting that we shed a sad, salt tear of sympathy. Haw, haw, haw!

The oralists have gone into moving pictures!

Cross my heart and hope to die.

The Reverend George Frederick Flick, supplements his weekly Wednesday suppers at All Angels' church for the deaf, five blocks up the avenue from Chicago's Silent Athletic Club, with "pathescopes"—four or five reels of moving pictures. Visiting the film exchange he ran across the Oralists' latest effusion, and rented it.

The film was a "close-up" of a nice-looking young man mouthing something or other. There were several expert lip-readers in Flick's congregation present, but only one averred he could understand more than a few words—and this one refused to tell what the film head was talking about.

When visiting the exchange, Rev. Flick saw a copy of The Volta Review on the desk of the agent in charge.

Draw your own conclusions

Booker, the Agent—"I can't use your ventriloquist act at the private entertainment. It's for a deaf mute school."
The Ventriloquist—"But I work the dummy's jaw all the time. Leave 'em watch it. They're all lip-readers."

—Chicago Daily News.

That joke is a splendid travesty on the general misconception of our lip-reading ability, in the opinion of the ignorant masses. As anyone who attends vaudeville knows, a ventriloquist's doll, or "dummy," simply wags its jaw up and down without mobile expression, while the live ventriloquist speaks for the doll without moving his lips, thus conveying the impression there are two persons talking.

A face-track story in the August Red Book, page 92, uses this clever line:

"Jes as you say, boss; I can give an oyster ten pounds in de Deef an' Dumb Stakes when I git de straight tip."

Goodyear is working four days a week!

Goodyear once had 30,000 employees. Today it has less than 12,000 on the pay roll. They are still laying off workmen—fewer silent than hearing, proportionally. Single men are the first to go from every department hit in rotation. Firestone is working five days a week, six hours a day. The railroads sold 65,000 one-way tickets in October to persons leaving Akron. The big companies can't sell what tires are already made; nobody is buying. And yet if every car and truck owner in America would today buy just one new tire, there would not be enough ready tires in America to supply them. Geo. M. Sadleman, vice-president of the Goodyear, is authority for this statement.

This can not last. Owners must have new tires before long. Then Akron will again hum with industry, and the deaf will come flocking back.

Wages are not expected to fall for some time—following great wars in the past, wages did not fall until the prices of commodities reached nearly their old levels. This is only economic justice, as everything went up before

wages, and the wage earner should have his fair share of the war plunder. He saved little or nothing out of his high wages, because high prices made saving impossible. However the wage-earner has finally had his attention drawn to the necessity of saving, and the high wages he will draw while the prices continue to fall, will mostly go into the savings banks.

Wages should not fall—but in some cases they are. The American Federation of Labor says: "The great tire factories of Akron, which maintain the open shop, recently cut wages 50 per cent. The method employed was to dismiss thousands of men, and when they applied again for employment to set a minimum wage approximately half of what they had been receiving. The fact that Akron shops are not unionized made the task of the employers easy. This policy is being followed elsewhere." The A. F. L. did not name the shop mentioned.

It is true Akron is a city of "open shop" policies. Time and again attempts to unionize the plants have failed. Goodyear's method is to let the disgruntled employees go out in a body, and rush in the "Flying Squadron" until a new batch of workmen can be broken in to the process. The "Flying Squadron" consists of a super-body of picked workmen, taking a three-year course in every department of the rubber industry, shifting around from operation to operation every few days, and graduating with the diploma of Master Rubber Worker—which carries a life-job at good wages, and a few shares of Goodyear stock. It is from the "Flying Squadron" that all foremen and executives are picked, and to qualify for squadron membership is considered quite an honor. The silent platoon of the "F. S." must number over a hundred by now—mostly Gallaudet College men, or athletes of note. Small chance of any striking department of two or three hundred men trying to get rough when a couple hundred hard-fisted boxers, wrestlers and football players come to take their places, backed by the Goodyear police force—there are more Goodyear police than are on the city police force of Akron itself.

The only way for a strike to succeed at Goodyear is for the entire plant to strike at one time during the busy season, and that will never happen because the labor turn-over was something like 400 per cent recently: which means that so many men quit, that on the average four different men are hired in one year to keep one job busy. They don't stay long enough to become unionized. And the reason they don't stay is explained in the words of Mattis, foreman of the Flying Squadron himself, as quoted in *The Wingfoot Clan*:

"A rubber factory is said to be the worst place in the world to work."

Still, Goodyear has certainly treated us deaf white. And we deaf are going to stick to Goodyear, union or no union.

Of all sad words a man can sob
The saddest are these: "I want a job."

Chicago is the grand crossroads of the unemployed this winter.

They are streaming in from the harvested fields in the west, from the closed-down auto plants in the north, and rubber factories in the east. There are 500 printers tramping the streets. The "Help Wanted" columns of the Tribune have dwindled from four pages to a page and a half. It looks like a hard winter is ahead.

(Continued on page 131)

The Silent Worker

[Entered at the Post office in Trenton as Second-class matter]

ALVIN E. POPE Editor
GEORGE S. PORTER Associate Editor and Business Mgr.

The *Silent Worker* is published monthly from October to July inclusive by the New Jersey School for the Deaf under the auspices of the New Jersey State Board of Education. Except for editing and proof-reading, this magazine represents the work of the pupils of the printing department of the New Jersey School for the Deaf.

The *Silent Worker* is the product of authors, photographers, artists, photo-engravers, linotype operators, job compositors, pressmen and proof-readers all of whom are deaf.

Subscription Price: \$1.50 a year positively in advance. Liberal commission to subscription agents. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.75. Canada, \$1.65.

Advertising rates made known on application.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Articles for publication should be sent in early to insure publication in the next issue.

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is enclosed. Address all communications to

THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

Vol. 33

January, 1921

No. 4

While the *SILENT WORKER* may not look as thick as some magazines, the readers are getting about the same amount of reading matter. Most magazines are composed of one-fourth to one-fifth reading matter and the rest advertisements.

The Silent Worker's Mission

The *SILENT WORKER* is an organ to promote the interests of the deaf of all nations and all creeds. Its sole purpose is that of service. It chronicles the achievements of the deaf in the realm of art, literature, science, religion, commerce, industry, society, and athletics. It describes the distinctive features of the various schools for the deaf. It shows how the educated and successful deaf can best serve their less fortunate brothers and sisters. It aims to give all hope, cheer, courage and confidence. It maintains an open forum for the discussion of all questions relating to the deaf. It does not publish one side and one side only but endeavors to give all view points. It reserves the right to exclude any attacks which are abusive as such methods are only resorted to after arguments have been exhausted. It does not intend to fill its pages each month with discussions that have been hashed and rehashed for the past forty years in all of the deaf periodicals. The *SILENT WORKER* knows from experience that its readers do not desire this sort of literature, for they can turn to back numbers of professional papers and get the same. The *SILENT WORKER* has also found from experience that any propaganda to influence the hearing public which makes laws favorable or unfavorable to the deaf must be presented through the popular magazines of the present day and not through a periodical for the Deaf.

Don't Rock the Boat

During the war all avenues of commerce were transferred to war activities and the value of a dollar decreased, until the purchasing power was about thirty cents. Every

industry passed through a period of strain and stress. While conditions are becoming normal, all industries and business must weather another storm. Those who saved dollars when the purchasing power was only thirty cents and have them at their present value have a strong life boat in which to weather this storm. Those who spent their money freely when its value was little will find themselves without protection. Even though you have a good life boat you must have courage. You must neither rock the boat nor jump overboard. You must sit tight and keep the nose of the boat to the wind and when the storm is over you will pass safely through the wreckage of those who spent foolishly, lost their heads in time of danger or could not adjust themselves to new conditions.

Suiting the Occasion

The Japanese make many beautiful ceremonies of the little things of life. For instance, in serving tea they have what is known as the "Ceremonial Tea." This ceremony carries many delightful customs. For example, but one picture, which is quite simple is hung in the room and is so selected as to create beautiful thoughts in the mind of the guest. While looking at this picture the guest is supposed to concentrate, meditate and get from it the beautiful thoughts the host desires as he has taken great pains to consider all the individual characteristics of the guest and has tried to select something which will fill him with good desires. This principle is applied in decorating the home and the school.

When Miss Delight Rice and her father visited the School for the Deaf at Tokio, they were much surprised to see hanging on the wall a picture of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Later, when Mr. John D. Wright visited the same school, he found hanging on the wall a picture of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. Not being acquainted with Japanese customs, friends of Mr. Wright thought that Miss Rice was too prejudiced to see the other picture and friends of Miss Rice thought that Mr. Wright was so narrow that he would not mention seeing the picture of Gallaudet. The fact is neither saw the other picture. The Japanese in advance considered the tastes of their guests and concluded that the picture of Dr. Bell would create pleasure in the mind of Mr. Wright and that the picture of Dr. Gallaudet would create beautiful thoughts in the minds of Miss Rice and her father and accordingly the particular picture was placed on the wall for the benefit of the guest.

This incident illustrates the point that many of the delightful customs of the Japanese are easily misunderstood.

A New Periodical for the Deaf

The *SILENT WORKER* received its first copy of the *Silent World*, a new paper for the Deaf, edited and published by The Silent World Publishing Company of New York City. We welcome the newcomer to our "little family" and wish it the very best of luck.

P H I L A D E L P H I A

By JAMES S. REIDER



R. A. R. MONTGOMERY, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, has been connected with the directorship of the Institution for almost a half century's time. He is a banker by profession and one of Philadelphia's most prominent citizens. Above all that, he is a very pleasant man whose attitude towards the deaf has been most friendly and helpful. And no member of the Board of Directors is more esteemed by the deaf graduates or former students of the School than he is. On more than one occasion when Mr. Montgomery addressed gatherings of the deaf he sought to console them by calling attention to the misfortune he (with the loss of an arm) and the deaf have to bear with through life. His addresses are always appreciated and we believe the one he gave before the joint meeting of the Alumni Association and the Pennsylvania Society last Fall is interesting enough to be produced here from the stenographic notes.

After being introduced amid applause, Mr. Montgomery spoke as follows, Dr. Crouter interpreting:

"It is certainly an honor to be asked to address you this evening, and I appreciate it very much. Now these meetings or functions of the Alumni Association and of the Society are very important. I think they are functions which we all ought to try to keep up. They bring together those who probably do not meet, except on such occasions as these, and you renew old acquaintances and make new friends. They are very desirable. Of course as time goes on, old friends drop off—we lose them. I look around and I see among you many of my old friends, those with whom I have been intimate, and every year the number grows smaller and smaller. When I came into the Institution as a young member, there were many who I do not see here now. Of all the teachers and directors who were here then, the only people who are now connected with the Institution are Dr. Hutchinson and our good friend Dr. Crouter. I do not know what I would do if Dr. Crouter was not here. I would be lost; I depend so much upon him, and I think you all ought to. Anybody who can get any assistance or advice from Dr. Crouter is very fortunate. He looks as if he might live many years after I am gone, and I dare say longer than many of you. I think that his judgment and his knowledge of everything connected with the deaf is of very great advantage to every body, especially those who are connected with the Institution.

"Now these functions are a great pleasure to all of you; they also should be an advantage to those who attend them in a business sort of way. There are all sorts of questions that will come before you. You should try to give weight to the opinions of the others, those who are opposed to you. If you agree with a man, it is not the same as your own opinion. The opposition is an advantage—it makes you think. It helps us to weigh the objections, and that is what we want. Very often we think our own way is the only one. That is a mistake. I think the man who says he knows the least generally knows the most.

"We often imagine too that we are exceptionally unfortunate. We think each one of us has some obstacle, some trouble, some thorn in the flesh which is greater than anybody else's. I think you all probably feel that your deafness is a serious trouble. It is. No one can go thru the world and see others and not be conscious that he is better off than some of the men he meets. At times I feel

I am unfortunate, but in going through the hospital I see a great many others who are far more unfortunate. I meet a man with both legs cut off; a poor woman with both arms off and has to work for her living. I think the great trouble with most people is they dwell too much on their own misfortunes. One of the best examples I know was a young woman who was shot in the back. Her spinal cord was broken. She was in the hospital for about two years. She finally got better, and I went to see her not so long ago. She left the hospital and was living with her mother. And this shows what can be done. That woman's mother kept a little shop to support them. One day she went out in front of the store to sweep the pavement, and the door blew shut. This poor girl was in a big chair. She did not know how to let her mother in. Her mother was too large to get through the window, so this poor girl—Carrie Nichols was her name—called to her mother that she would let her in. She pushed her chair over toward the door—you know how you can move a chair little by little—she pulled her chair until she finally got it into the vestibule. She then threw herself down out of the chair onto the floor, and creeping like a baby, opened the door and let her mother in. Now this is a very good example. If we make up our minds to do a thing, we can accomplish it. The trouble is that we do not use our wills. We are weak. You, ladies and gentlemen—I am sorry I can not remember you all,—all of you have some obstacles and troubles to overcome, but I know you can do well, and you do. Some that I know only from reputation are doing very well, indeed. They are holding a good position in the world. You are probably doing a great deal better than many who have all their faculties. I know from experience that, if you make up your minds to do a thing, you can do it. And you must do this. You must not give way, you must try. We are much like a child who is learning to walk. The baby stands up and falls down many times, but gets up and tries again. I have been connected with the Institution for nearly forty years, and I have not been able to learn the sign-language. If I had had the will power, I know I could have learned in some way.

"Glad to meet you all again. Glad to know that you remember me with kind thoughts and feelings. And if I pass you and do not speak, it will be unintentional. It is because I do not see very well, and I am very glad if you will speak to me. I wish you success in your deliberations, and I also hope that your stay will be very pleasant, and the social side very enjoyable, old friends and new ones."

What an address from the President of one of the largest schools for the deaf in America! We hope to present a picture of Mr. Montgomery in a future issue of the WORKER.

Sad news has been received to the effect that Mrs. Rush, of Pittsburgh, (hearing sister of Mrs. Boland, of Washington D. C.) is lying in a hospital in a precarious condition as the result of an accident in about the middle of November. She was run over by a big limousine as she was getting off a trolley, both legs being broken and probably severe internal injuries sustained. Another woman who was with her was also badly injured. Mrs. Boland and Mrs. Rush are daughters of the late Mr. Thomas McClurg, a wealthy and well known deaf-mute of Pittsburgh in his time, and nieces of the late Mr. and Mrs. George W. Steenrod, of Wheeling, W. Va., also wealthy deaf-mutes.

John C. Mowbray was struck by an automobile while crossing a street at night and painfully injured last November 2nd. His injuries consisted of a broken collar-bone, lacerated ear and other injuries to the head. He was treated at the Episcopal Hospital, and it is said that he remained conscious all through and thus suffered greater pain.

In a fall due to an attack of vertigo at the Worsted Mills where he is employed, Richard Ormrod suffered a painful injury to the head on November 3rd. He was treated at the Episcopal Hospital.

Aloysius McGahan had a leg injured by an accident at the steel works where he is employed, but he came out of the hospital on crutches soon after being treated.

Just From Georgia



I can not be too often reiterated that the next meeting place of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf is to be Atlanta, Georgia. This is the first time the Society will meet in the far South, and one is naturally curious to know the number of deaf people that will be in attendance. The time finally decided on for the meeting is July 11-16, 1921.

Now it is only natural for you northern people to reason that you are going to bump into the hottest kind of hot weather by going South at that time of year. Not so. The fact is that Atlanta is cooler on the average in summer than either Philadelphia, New York, or Omaha. So don't worry. You may find it necessary to crawl under a blanket or two at night for comfort; whereas in the other cities mentioned you would most likely be kicking off the bed clothes and ringing for ice-water.

Let nothing deter you from making the plunge. When once you get down here you will be delighted not only with the climate but with the people as well. So it is up to you to make it the largest, the most brilliant, the most successful gathering of deaf people ever gotten together in this or any other country. The Atlanta Division No. 28 is getting ready to entertain a multitude. The "Cracker State" and especially the Gate City of the South stand ready to extend the "glad hand." We are looking for 2000 plus. Atlanta Division will most certainly put on sackcloth and ashes should the attendance fall below that.

Please don't forget that one of the features of the occasion will be a good old fashioned Georgia barbecue. One who has never indulged in a feast of barbecued pork and mutton has missed much of the pleasures of life. Then those delicious watermelons a la nigger style! What!—you say. Come and see.

The deaf of Atlanta, or rather the deaf congregation of St. Mark's church, are being pretty well advertised these days. On the fourteenth of November the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. Church, South invited the congregation to join them in one of their services having to do with Mission work. Several of the young ladies sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" by signs. During its rendition sobs were audible all over the church. The deaf minister repeated the Lord's Prayer and offered the benediction, the whole being interpreted by Mr. W. F. Crusselle, the friend and benefactor of the deaf of this section. Under his benign influence the Conference was induced to take up evangelistic work in behalf of the

deaf of Georgia. At the meeting it was announced the work would be continued.

Two weeks later the pastor of Payne Memorial church and his whole souled congregation played host to the deaf who had assembled there by special invitation. The church was literally packed. The deaf took a large part in the services. At the conclusion there was a general handshaking with expressions of mutual enjoyment. We are happy at having such good friends, but more so in the thought that our hearing brothers and sisters have gained a better idea of the deaf as citizens.

There is a great deal of pleasure in mingling with the hearing at such meetings. We have another invitation from one of the leading churches of the city to meet with them some evening not yet announced. Every deaf person who is able has expressed a desire to attend.

Mention has been made of Mr. W. F. Crusselle. He is a business man connected with the Atlanta Constitution. He is also a trustee of the Georgia School for the Deaf. There is no better friend of the deaf anywhere in the world than he. I say this without fear of contradiction. He is as firm an advocate of the sign language as was the late Dr. Gallaudet. He has repeatedly moved at trustees' meetings, to have the sign language used in the school rooms to a limited extent; but has been overborne by numbers. At any rate he says he is as much a "crank" on signs as the oralists are for pure oralism. We who know him love him. Twenty years ago he first came in contact with the deaf, through the personality of Miss Ella Groom, a clerk in the office of the Sunny South, a sort of magazine published in connection with the Constitution. Mr. Crusselle offered her a position in his office. Thence began a friendship which finally led Mr. C. to begin work as a religious teacher of the deaf. Wonderful to tell without even an acquaintance of the finger alphabet at that time, he has within twenty years mastered the sign language to such an extent that he is able to interpret spoken language into signs and vice versa. He conducts a Bible class of deaf people. His exposition of lessons is illuminating as well as instructive and much enjoyed by those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Gholdston invited a few of the elect to a sumptuous dinner at their cosy apartments on Euclid Ave. The host and hostess are splendid entertainers, and the dinner was beyond praise. Mrs. G. leaves for Jacksonville, Florida, just before Christmas. She expects to spend the winter there with her mother, and thus avoid the chilly breezes of this neck of woods.

Mrs. L. B. Dickerson has again departed for the piney woods and sands of South Georgia. Mr. D. can now smoke his cigars in peace and solitude. Their little son is in school down there, hence her flight. She is expected back about the time Santa Claus gets back into his frozen quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosby Hodges have been much worried lately owing to the severe illness of their little darling, Charlotte Eva. We are glad to announce she is doing nicely at present. Crosby is near a millionaire, but he persists in holding down a job at Foote and Davies Co. as though he hadn't a nickel to his name. Bravo, Crosby.

Raymond Rich came to Atlanta recently in order to be baptized. He left the same day for his home at Locust Grove, Georgia. He is to be married December 8th to a Miss Stacey of Nashville, Tennessee. He is a successful farmer and shoemaker.

ATHLETICS

(Articles pertaining to sports in connection with the deaf will be welcomed by this Department)

Goodyear Silents Win Middle-West Football Championship—Defeat Goodyear Regulars In Great Turkey Day Battle, 14 To 0.

Edited by F. A. MOORE



AST year after one of the most successful football seasons in which they white-washed every opponent, defeating each by a decisive score, the Goodyear Silents received one of the worst dubbings at the hands of the Goodyear Regulars on Thanksgiving Day. The score was 28 to 7. Previous to this game the Silents were doped to win by a comfortable margin, but somehow,—no one has ever been able to fathom how,—things went the other way. It was a very bitter dose to swallow. But right after the game every one of those Silents swore that he would get even the following year.

For one year the Silents waited for the day of days to roll around. It came and they went into the game with vengeance, and more than made up for the defeat handed them last year by wall-opping the Regulars 14 to 0 in the greatest gridiron battle ever waged by the two Goodyear teams. Despite a drizzling rain and a muddy field the game was fast from start to finish.

The first touchdown came in the first period after Marshall had recovered a fumbled punt by the Regulars on their 25 yd. line. A series of line plunges brought the ball to the 10 yd line from where Stark carried the ball around left end from a criss-cross play for the first touchdown. Roller kicked goal.

The second and third periods were very stubbornly fought. Both teams resorted to punting. Here again, Roller's toe proved its superiority over that of his opponent's. An Akron scribe writes this of his punts: "Some of them went as far as 50 yds., while the others averaged 40 yds. They were always so high, and our ends were always near Gessford, the Regulars' quarter-back, waiting for the ball to reach him. Our first touchdown can be indirectly attributed to one of those punts."

Quoting the Akron Times, "When the last session opened the Silents gave the Regulars another setback. Williams, the Silents' quarterback, hurled a beautiful pass from the 15 yd. line over the goal line which Marshall, right-end, grabbed it out of the air, scoring the second touchdown. It was the prettiest play of the game." "It was a marvelous feat," exclaims the Akron Press, "while five or six mud soaked opponents jumped for the ball, Marshall plunged into the midst and leaped for the ball, spearing it with his left hand (He is left-handed, you know. Ed.) and held onto it. The crowd howled itself hoarse." Roller kicked goal.

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It is only natural that one who has been intimately connected with the Goodyear Silents football team up to only recently should be touched with pride and pleasure at their continued winning streak in spite of the absence of several of their main-

stays, who were obliged to leave because of conditions at Goodyear. And that one is none other than the writer himself, who was acting in the capacity of coach and quarterback on the team up to the Rex game in Washington. That game was won 21 to 6, and since then the writer has been in receipt of telegrams from his former teammates each announcing another win. The last one informing him of their triumph

over the Goodyear Regulars on Thanksgiving Day. By winning that game they copped the middle-weight championship of the Middle-West. The SILENT WORKER extends its sincere congratulations, and takes the pleasure of doing so for the team's many friends all over the country.

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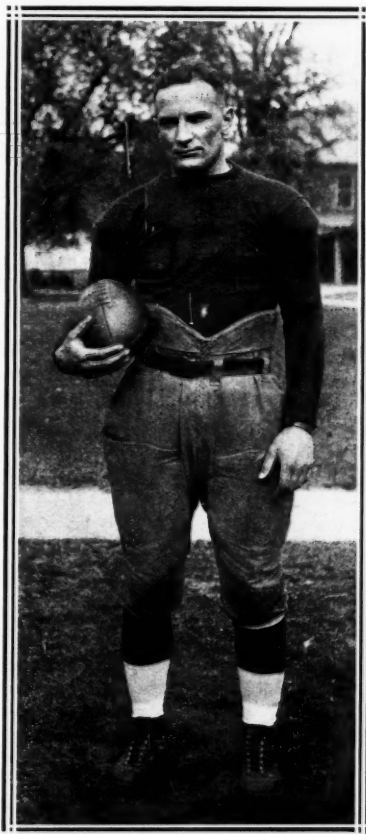
The writer has had the opportunity to witness the Gallaudet football team in action only twice, once in Washington, D. C., when it triumphed over Randolph Macon, 21 to 0, and again in Philadelphia where it won from Drexel Institute by a score of 13 to 0. But those two games were sufficient to impress him with the fact that Gallaudet is as usual represented by a typical Gallaudet eleven.

The team is composed of a group of intelligent, young men, all good clean, athletic-looking sportsmen, who play for the sake of the sport more than anything else. The team is very much lighter in weight than those that have represented Gallaudet in former years, but regardless of this handicap it has met and defeated or held to close scores practically the same colleges that the former heavier teams had a hard time defeating.

Speaking of the much larger colleges that Gallaudet is always obliged to play causes one to wonder how she contrives to win at all. With a student body of only 150, often less of which about ninety are men and the rest women, she has always been able to place upon the grid-

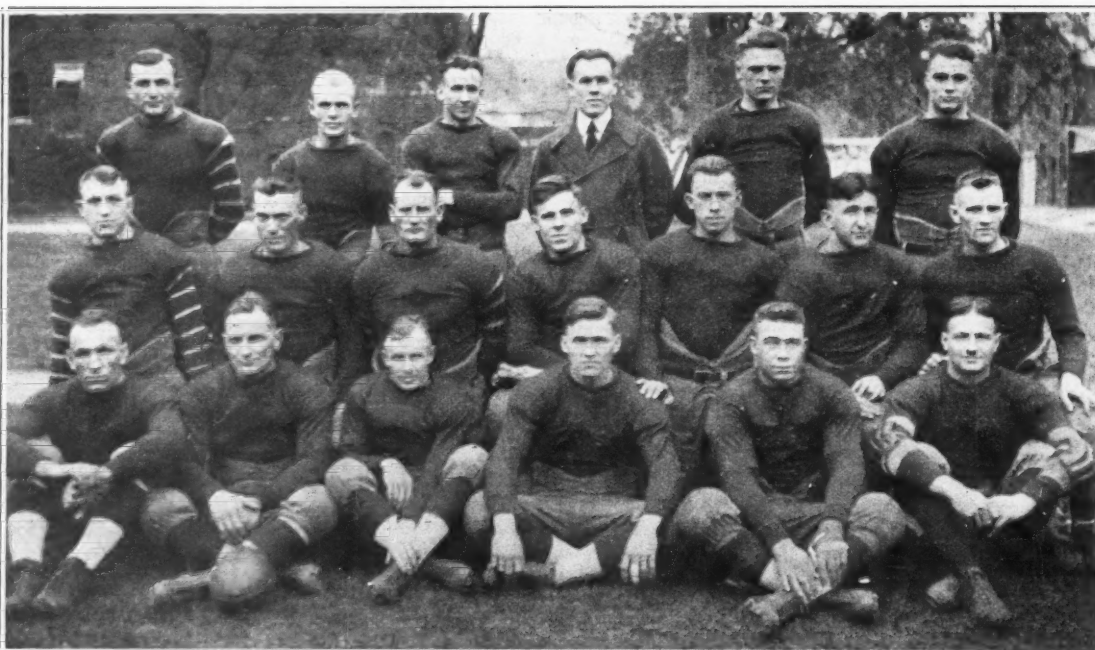
iron a team which a much larger college would be proud to possess. Her teams have played such large institutions as Georgetown, Fordham, Susquehanna, North Carolina A. M., Virginia Military Institute and Maryland University, and in the majority of instances has either won or been defeated by close scores.

Now why is Gallaudet able to do this? The writer is prone to believe that it is to a great degree due to the mode of living in the schools than to anything else. Here the men are molded into tough physical specimens from the simple life they are obliged to lead. These schools can, if we desire, be likened unto the army camps that were so numerous a few years ago, and where many a sickly man was developed into a robust being. In the schools, as well as the camp, the young men are obliged to shift for themselves, and in so being obliged they unconsciously develop "fighting-spirit" to a degree above the average



SCOTT CUSCADEN
Captain of the Silent Champions

The Goodyear 1920 Silent Football Team, Middleweight Champions of the Middle-West.



Top Row—Barron, Sub. R.E.; Williams, Sub. O.B.; McMullan, Middle Row—Classen, Sub. F.B.; Payne, Sub. L.T.; Stanley, R.G.; Bottom Row—Marshall, R.E.; Cuscaden, R.T., Capt.; F. Moore,

Sub. L.E.; Russell Moore, Mgr.; Stottler, Sub. R.T.; Dille, L.E. Stark, R.H.B.; Deer, F.B.; Seimensohn, L.H.B.; Wilson, Sub. O.B.; Q.B., Coach; Ewing, C.; Fitzgerald, L.G.; Roller, L.T.

home-bred man. So when a man is sent to Gallaudet from one of those schools he is in most cases chockfull of fighting spirit, and is also physically strong. With these two advantages, which are indispensable to a football player, he is able to contend against great odds.

This year's Gallaudet team was no exception. Every man was physically fit and full of fighting spirit, but what impressed the writer most was the smoothness in which the plays were pulled off. This is due to the intensive coaching of Mr. Hughes, familiarly called "Teddy." In him Gallaudet possesses a high grade coach. And to him can be attributed a great deal of the success of her football team during the past few seasons.

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We know our "Teddy" very well. He will soon be protesting that he was mentioned at all.

o—o—o

Before one of the largest crowds ever seen at a football game in Sebring, Ohio, the Goodyear Silents downed the Sebring Tigers by the score of 3 to 0. It was one of the most spectacular games ever witnessed in that part of Ohio. The Silents were handicapped by the absence of several of their best players due to injuries, thus making the two teams very evenly matched. The Silent's score came in the third quarter when Roller booted the pigskin over the bar from placement on the 35 yd. line. In the final period the Silents came very near losing the game. With a few minutes left to play Wilson, the Wingfoot quarterback, essayed a forward pass which was intercepted by one of the Sebring men who, with a clear field before him, raced towards the Silent's goal. Thanks to the fleetness of several of the Silents he was downed on the 15th yd. line. After futilely bucking the line thrice, Sebring resorted to a drop kick, which was blocked by Roller.

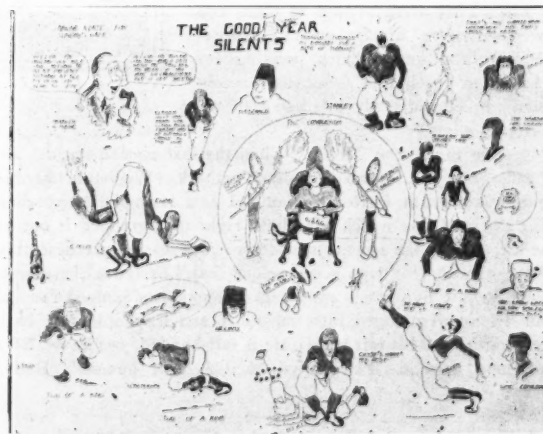
All Roller! By the way has any one outside of Akron and Gallaudet ever heard of the one Winifred Roller? Of course not. He is so modest that even those of the weaker (?) sex,

who are so attracted by heroes, have as yet failed to take him into tow.

o—o—o

Basketball is destined to play the leading role in this school's athletic program this season. Although cross-country running and ice hockey will come in for their share, and popular as they will be, the cage game will be most in the lime light.

This school has been handicapped in the past because of the lack of a suitable floor, but this year we are planning to have a court established in the Boy's Auditorium. Both boys and girls will have more than one team out. The material for successful teams looks good. The boys teams have already started their season. It was ushered in on Thanksgiving afternoon with defeats for both the Regular and the Junior quintets.



Drawn by Max Cohen of Gallaudet College upon witnessing the Goodyear Silents—Rex A. C. Football Game.

The Regulars suffered at the hands of the Newark Alumni, 18 to 14. Though outweighed 10 to 15 pounds to the man, they fought pluckily as is indicated by the score. The Juniors were trimmed by the NADS. of Trenton 27 to 8 in a loosely played game. Regardless of the poor start both teams will bear watching. The boys hope to arrange a game with the Goodyear Silents of Akron when they make their Eastern trip.

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In the game with the London Oaks in Columbus on November 21, Roller climbed another notch in the esteem of his teammates, when his trusty toe scored the first three points for the Silents. With the ball on the 35 yd. line and only half a minute to play in the second quarter, he dropped back to the 45 yd. line and from there kicked the ball from placement high over the goal posts, and according to the Columbus papers, "It was easily the prettiest placement kick ever seen on a Columbus gridiron." The ball cleared the bar by many feet and would have been good for 60 yds.

Seinsenohn, one of the best fullbacks I have ever seen, also distinguished himself in this game. In fact, he never fails to do so in every game he plays. He scored the other points for his team by circling the right end for the only touchdown of the game. The final score was 9 to 2 in the Silents' favor.

o—o—o

Wouldn't it be a good idea to reward the boys and girls once a week with tickets to a good movie show for good scholarship and deportment? Baseball tickets for Friday afternoon were the reward for boys and girls in Salt Lake City who attained an average of 85 per cent or better. Teachers were also the guests of the management at the league games on Fridays. Since the tickets were first distributed a sudden and remarkable improvement in study and conduct was observed. Movie tickets are in all probability being issued now that the baseball season is over.

We would like very much the opinion of the reputable Wenger Twins of Utah as to the feasibility of having the above scheme applied to schools for the deaf.

o—o—o

Apparently Dr. Schuyler Long, the esteemed editor of the *Hawkeye*, has been misinformed in connection with athletics at Goodyear, or else he has given the subject scant investigation. In an article upon his observations at Goodyear in the *Hawkeye* of November 15, he informs his readers that Goodyear has provided its deaf employees with a special athletic director, Capt. Birck, and also a special coach for the football team, Will Hoy.

On the contrary the Company does not provide the deaf with an athletic director, nor does it furnish coaches for the various athletic teams. Instead the members of the Silent Athletic Club elect their own athletic director annually, and the members of the various teams choose their own coaches.

The writer happens to know that Mr. Birck is not the Athletic Director of the deaf at Goodyear. Nor was Mr. Hoy coach of the football team which recently closed its season in a blaze of glory. Mr. Birck is the Drill-Master of the Silent Flying Squadron only. Mr. Hoy was coach of the base-ball team successively the past two summers.

o—o—o

It gives me great pleasure to note in *The Messenger* that the team which I started down in Alabama way back in 1915 is still playing, and as usual winning. It recently defeated the local High School of its town, 19 to 13. In Freeman Davis "Red" McCandless, who is now the coach of the team, possesses an unusually brainy young quarterback. It is to be hoped that upon his graduation he will enter Gallaudet.

By the way "Red" send us more dope of the feats of your young proteges, and also proteeges, if you have any.

o—o—o

I well remember seeing in the *WORKER* a year or so ago a picture of the Alabama team with the announcement that it had gone through the entire season without a defeat. Upon inquiry I learned that it had not played a single game—consequently undefeated.

NADFRATITIES

(Continued from page 125)

Naturally many of the idle inflow are deaf. And naturally they congregate at the Silent A. C. If the young lads who weild its destinies are fully alive to their opportunities, they can go far towards making Chicago the new Mecca of deafdom.

INTERESTING FACTS OF THE DEAF WORLD

Susquehanna beat Gallaudet by only one touchdown, Susquehanna held Colgate to a o-o tie, and Colgate frequently beats Yale, Cornell and other "big" elevens in the East. Virginia Military Institute, another of Gallaudet's regular rivals, beat the University of Pennsylvania 29-0. With less than 50 men to draw from, little Gallaudet regularly develops surprisingly strong teams.

Tom L. Anderson is secretary of the Commercial Club in Minden, Neb., as well as manual training instructor in the high school there. Troy E. Hill is deputy county clerk in Dallas, Texas. Both prominent young Nads recently married.

Francis P. Gibson has been appointed a Notary Public by the Secretary of State of Illinois. Mrs. Gladys Siebert, the hearing "stenog" at Frat headquarters, expects a like appointment soon.

The Volta Bureau sold copies of Long's "Dictionary of Signs" at the Philadelphia convention of teachers last summer. Get the point?

H. L. Leiter, one of the Grand Trustees of Frat headquarters, served as head of the bond and coupon department of the huge Corn Exchange National Bank during the vacation of his superior.

C. Boss gets the Union carpenters' scale of \$1.50 an hour in Idaho.

Jim Constantine is foreman of a high grade printing plant in Peekskill, N. Y.

The Utica and Syracuse fraters annually compete in track and field games for a silver cup—to be permanent property of the division winning it three times.

W. Polk, Evansville, Ind., won a prize of \$50 for the biggest weight of tomatoes raised for a canning factory there. One stem alone, with its seven vines bore forty big tomatoes, totalling 200 pounds.

C. Jenkins, Seward, Neb., paralyzed five years ago from cramps while swimming, daily wheels his chair nine blocks to his cigarmaker's bench.

Carnival features and vaudeville featured Omaha division's Festival-Carnival. Springfield, Mass., recently held a four day "Fraternal" (frat carnival) at which the Grands Gibson and Pach appeared. The craze for Fraternalism is strong in New England, and is spreading broadcast. A healthy sight of deaf advancement.

Nov. 6 was "deaf mute's day" at the Texas Cotton Palace Exposition in Waco.

G. Brooks, weighing close to 300 lbs., broke the back of the Dallas "goat" when initiated.

San Francisco won the gravel for the largest percentage of membership increase in the West, with 30 per cent.

Are you a Nad? A frat? A subscriber to the Silent Worker? If not, why in blazes not?

Mr. W. D. Rent who has been foreman of our printing office since September has severed his connection with the Institution and Mr. George M. Teegarden, who was editor of our paper after Mr. Banson died last year, has again taken up the work and will remain until a suitable man can be found for the position. Mr. Teegarden needs no introduction to our readers for he has been teaching in our Institution for the past forty-four years. He is in point of service, though not in age, the oldest person now connected with our school.—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

"Did you ever see a waterspout?"
"Sure, hundreds of them."

Another "Rolling Stone" With A Checkered Career

By BOB WHITE



HAT he is a real man one knows instinctively, immediately, and close upon observation always comes that inscrutable adjective which women love and men respect—he is an outdoor man.

The breath of the pines dilates his wide nostrils, and the strength of the oaks lives in his powerful limbs, and he has never known a sick day in his life.

Forty years of "roughing it" in the mountains and on the prairies of the boundless west, both as sheep herder and rider



CHARLES UNDERWOOD

—the mountains and prairies are a part of him—he breathes their essence with every breath. His slightest movement is a bit of poetry—eloquent harbinger of the great outdoors.

All things considered, Charles Underwood is about the best specimen of the true westerner I have ever met. There is nothing of the braggart about him, even when he tells of his adventures he is very modest.

Although I had heard a great deal of him, I didn't have the pleasure of becoming acquainted until during the convention of the Utah Association of the Deaf, held in Ogden in June.

From him I learned the whole story of his somewhat checkered career. He has been roaming from place to place throughout the western states for the past forty years, and says he's good for another forty. Although fifty four years of age, one would hardly take him to be over 45.

He spent several years in the Panhandle, where most of his adventures occurred. At that time Texas was overrun with wild cattle, and on one occasion he was pursued by a wild bull, but succeeded in killing it before it could do him any harm, the bull dropping dead fifteen feet from him, stopped by the last cartridge from his rifle.

On another occasion he was chased by a wild boar, whose mate he had shot. Although he was compelled to climb a tree to escape the fury of the animal, he finally killed it. This animal, he says, had tusks six inches long, and was the largest

hog he ever saw. When he went back to where he had killed the first hog, he found eight little pigs feeding from their dead mother. They were about two months old, and furnished him with succulent young pig for many a meal.

He lived in an abandoned cave in Oklahoma all winter, presumably the lair of some wild animal, and it was during this winter that he was reported dead. However, in the spring, after traveling became good, he left Oklahoma and wandered into Wyoming and thru Montana, on to Washington.

From Washington he returned to Idaho where his reputation as an expert cowman had preceded him. His services were eagerly sought after by the large cattlemen, and it was not long before he was put in charge of several thousand head of cattle—feeding them when they were rounded up and driven into winter quarters. Besides this, it was his duty to protect them from attacks of wild animals.

The Blackfoot Ranch is one of the largest in the state of Idaho, covering an area of 30,000 acres.

At times he has been compelled to be out in the snow when the thermometer was twenty below zero. Timber wolves and coyotes, hard pressed by hunger, would come right up to the corrals and attack live stock.

So much for "Charley" Underwood, of whom you shall hear more in the forthcoming "With the Blackfoot River Gang."

(Writer's note—President Anderson and Charles Underwood were schoolmates, and met for the first time in forty years during President Anderson's stay in Ogden)

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THE PHILIPPINE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

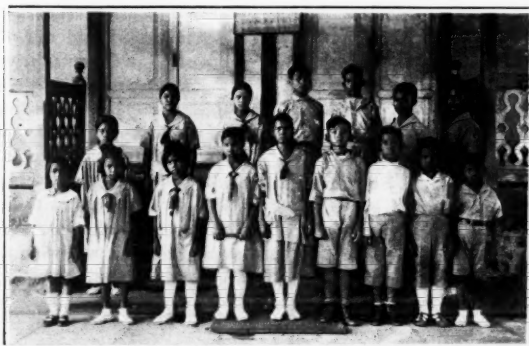
(Continued from page 120)

milk and take Cod liver oil. Do you know that medicine? Filipinos call it "emulsion."

All the deaf boys and Mr. Rice have prepared our garden. The blind boys and little deaf boys are weeding the garden. Our garden will be clean before we plant many different kinds of vegetables. Many different kinds of seeds in a big pile were brought here from the Bureau of Agriculture. We liked to see them but we never ate them. We shall try to eat the new vegetables soon. I will send Emilio Cuengco some seeds now. I will ask Mr. Rice to give me some. This is the time to plant them.

Mr. Rice with some of the boys and girls of pupils went to visit many United States army shops, warehouses, the piers and many industries on the harbor a few days ago.

Miss Rice, Dr. Pick, Mr. Rice and I rode in an auto on



Blue uniforms for school

Sunday. We visited Alabang. There are many different kinds of chickens and ducks in Alabang but there are no turkeys. There were 60 turkeys which were lost and died from the disease, said a poultryman. I saw a great number of eggs in the eight boxes with lamps like a hen. These boxes were brought from the United States. They are called incubators. I saw many little chickens and ducks playing without their mothers. Miss Rice bought a young Red Rhode Island rooster for \$5.00. Alabang farm belongs to the Bureau of Agriculture.

In our chicken house, I lost three female turkeys from lice and cholera. Miss Rice, some boys and I put tobacco dust on all the turkeys, ducks and chicken's bodies which have lice. Miss Rice wanted Jaime, Eugenio and two blind boys to help my chicken house. Jaime and I have ideas to make some things that my chickens want.

Some of my deaf friends, Pedro and Miguel, get \$50 a month now. They worked in the Bureau of Coast Geodetic Survey about one year for no pay. They are lucky boys. They learned to draw the maps. They are smiling all the time.

Last month, I got a job to carry newspapers early in the morning. But, I have a cough. Miss Rice was afraid to let me work. She wants me not to work at the newspaper company. She wants me to study and become educated. Miss Rice will give my class examinations on Monday. Next year, I hope to study algebra and other lessons like the High School boys.

Your loving son,
BERNARDO CUENGCO.



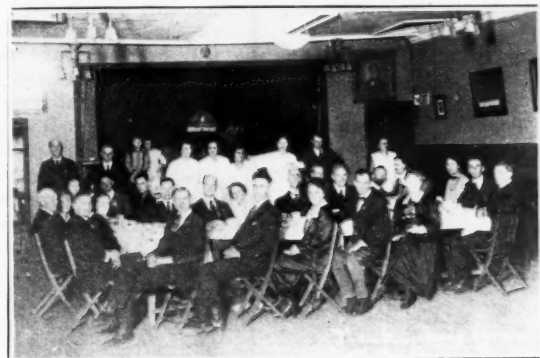
School for the Colored Deaf at Newport News, Va.
Supt. W. C. Ritter and his faithful old steeds

Caught By The Camera



HALLOWEEN PARTY OF THE PAS-A-PAS CLUB

From left to right standing—R. D. MacDonald, C. Russell, R. Rountree, W. LaMotte.
Sitting—Mrs. R. D. MacDonald, Mrs. E. E. Carlson, Mrs. D. MacCann, Miss LaMotte, Mrs. W. LaMotte.



At the Club the Thanksgiving Day Dinner was cooked and served (\$1.00 per plate). 41 people attended. In the evening 150 attended the Buneo party.

Installation of Lowell Division N. F. S. D. No. 78

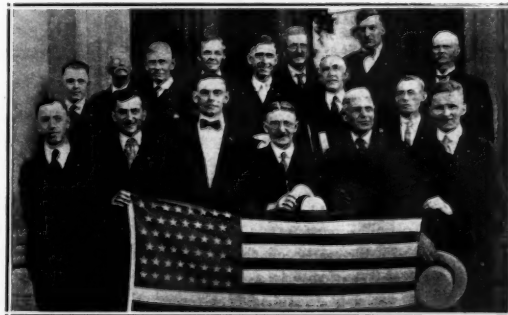


PHOTO BY A. L. PACH

Standing in front row, left to right—Bros. Ralph Bychman, Treasurer Stephen Henry; President Bennett McMahon; Grand Vice-Pres. Pach; Vice-Pres. Frank T. Williams; Secretary Colin McCord.
Back row, left to right—Bros. John P. Delaney, Gorham D. Abbott, Endor Estabrook, Director Eddy Weymouth; Sergeant-at-Arms, Myles McGeever; Trustees, Samuel Wardman, John Edwards, John Jackson and James Pierce.

The Limitations of The Marriage Market of The Young Deaf Man

By EDWARD E. RAGNA



HE young deaf man standing on the threshold of the world, views the future not with fear, but with assurance. The Deaf have been lifted up to a plane practically level with that of hearing people. With youth on his brow, love in his eye and hope eternal in his breast, he essays to conquer the world and win fame, wealth and honor but above all,—the smiles and favor of the fair sex, compared to which, "the applause of listening senates to command," is cheap, for after all is said and done, to win a neat, sweet little girl is his greatest ambition, and everything else, such as a good position, money and good looks are merely adjuncts to enhance the attainment of this goal. The desire to marry is natural, heartfelt and noble, but one does not have to preach to him about it for he needs no momentum. *He wants it because he wants it*, and it is a desire not lost sight of, nor easily turned aside. A sweet, winsome girl is earth's greatest blessing and joy.

But *he chooses well who chooses wisely*. All is not gold that glitters. When viewed at a distance, the deaf man is not as good as he looks. Alas, that I should say so, but let us consider that to outward view the deaf man looks exactly like a hearing man. It is when we suddenly discover that he is deaf, and that he has but four of his five senses, that we perceive that he is 80 per cent efficient. His harp has but four strings, not five. And this ratio stands! Nothing can dislodge it in the marriage market, especially of the *hearing* girl.

The Hearing Girl

To the *hearing* girl the idea of marrying a deaf man is like that of a blind person towards marrying a deaf person, for the Blind are emphatically of the opinion that they are more fortunate, and that deafness is a more terrible handicap.

To the hearing girl, deafness is an obstacle which is insurmountable, unless she is the daughter of deaf parents, and rarely then does she marry a deaf man knowing the inconvenience of deafness as she does. If our young deaf man is handsome, so are hearing young men. If he is smart, so are hearing young men. In short, nothing can surmount the obstacle in her eyes except the fact that the young deaf man may

be holding a fine position at a handsome salary *far above* that of the average of the hearing young men she might marry,—or that the deaf man is distinguished in some way. The fact that she may bring up her children in a better home, a better atmosphere and may be able to send them all to college (and they will be hearing children necessitating expensive courses at hearing colleges)

all these will come in for serious consideration and she may consider these advantages as neutralizing his handicap of deafness.

The *unusually* promising deaf man stands equal to the *average* hearing man. The deaf young man's unusual ability brings him up to the line on par with those possessing five senses, whereas, if he could hear, he would be head and shoulders above the average.

Of course, *love* may persuade a hearing girl to marry a deaf man, but how often does that happen, and on what is love based?

*"Tell me where is fancy bred,
In the heart or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
Reply!"*

Does real love come because our young man has blue eyes or resembles a fawn, or does it not come because of his character, position and future prospects? Many hearing young men possess all that deaf men have,—and their *hearing*, too.

I have talked with many handsome deaf young men, and questioned them. Their conclusions are the same. A hearing girl will be attracted by the fine outwards appearance of the young man and assume a favorable attitude towards him. Then suddenly she discovers that he is deaf, which is what she least suspects, for fortunately, we are as the ratio of 1 to 1250. That ends it!

I have seen many a hearing girl who had for months been smiling on a certain deaf man, blush furiously when she saw him signing and discovered that he was deaf. What a shock of surprise, and how deep and poignant was her disappointment! Her subsequent attitude was one of complete reversal, for these reasons:

1. *He cannot hear. Socially he would be dead in her circle. Moreover in the matter of restaurants, hotels, trains, telephones, when agents called, etc., she would have to do all the talking and arrange everything. A girl loves to be pro-*

Dr. Bell on Marriage

IN his interesting article in the November issue of this magazine, Mr. De Land tells us that Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, on the subject of Marriage, said in part: "It is the duty of every good man and every good woman to remember that children follow marriage, and I am sure that there is no one among the deaf who desires to have his affliction handed down to his children. You have to live in a world of hearing and speaking people, and everything that will help you to mingle with hearing and speaking people will promote your welfare and happiness. A hearing partner will wed you to the hearing world and be of inestimable value to you in all the relations of life. Not only will your own success in life be thereby increased but the welfare of your children will be materially promoted. It is surely to the interests of children, both deaf and hearing, that one at least of their parents should hear. I would therefore hold before you as the ideal marriage a marriage with a hearing person. Do not let any one place in your minds the idea that such a marriage cannot be a happy one. Do not let any one make you believe that you cannot find a hearing person who will treat you as an equal. The chances are infinitely in your favor that out of the millions of hearing persons in this country you may be able to find one with whom you may be happy than that you should find one among the smaller number of the deaf."

pected and cared for, and to have things done for her, for she dislikes to come into contact with strangers.

2. She feels that she sacrifices the protection which is her due. She cannot call her husband who may be in the next room in case of alarm and danger, and then again,—the life-long inconvenience.

Why, then, should she marry and have to explain everything in conversation,—an awful bother, and unfortunately too, many deaf men are opinionated, suspicious and narrow minded. He distrusts her. No wonder such marriages nearly always result in divorce for half of the deaf men are deaf in the brain as well as in the ears.

I would not give the impression that I seek to discourage the marriage of hearing and deaf persons. I frankly favor such marriages in every case where it is possible for the couple to get along, and especially do I favor the marriage of unusually brilliant deaf people with hearing people, for such persons will have a harder time achieving distinction with a deaf mate than with a hearing one. But in both cases their tastes and education must be much alike, and the marriage must be one of free choice based on the mutual attraction of love, and not forced by the commission of a misdemeanor.

The marriage of hearing girls to deaf men is much the exception and not the rule, and where the exception is happy the result is a splendid one, but it comes only after the battering down a fierce parental opposition on the part of the girl. She must humiliate herself by confessing that it is the best she can do in the marriage market of the world,—a most bitter cup, to be drunk only with tears, for they are many things we observe and know but must not say, but in this case she is forced to say it.

The Deaf Girl

It is the deaf girl, then, whom the deaf man ultimately chooses to travel the long, long way that knows no turning. In beauty and excellence and in all other attainments they are the peer of any the hearing world can produce, with two exceptions.

First: She is deaf, of course.

Second: Under the Binet-Simons test, she is two years behind in education compared with the hearing girls of the same age.

With the exception of the majority at Gallaudet College and a few others, the deaf girl does not readily comprehend the latest thoughts, jokes and jibes of the world. Many a joke or anecdote falls on barren ground, they do not get you.

Yet in winning a deaf girl, your chances depend upon what you are and have to offer her. Marriage is a life-long proposition, and if she is wise she will think well. With fine wages these days and complete freedom, the girl is not or should not be in a hurry to marry, for now she can travel and live her own life. We no longer pity the old maids, and many married women secretly envy them, but marriage is the natural course, and all expect openly or secretly to be married.

If you have been to college you are doubly fortunate. Gallaudet College men are to deaf girls what West Point Cadets are to hearing girls. But to hearing girls, the fact that he is a Gallaudet College man will NOT outweigh the fact that he is deaf. There are 1500 colleges in the United States.

If the deaf man has a good position plus a good character he need not bother about his looks, for the handsomest youth and the most beautiful girl soon surrender their crowning eminence within ten years. A twenty-eight year old girl can never compete with an eighteen year old girl, even were she twice as beautiful. The freshness of the younger girl will outweigh all that. But she may draw the ball-room crowd away from her younger rival by her wit. It is the beauty of the mind that counts. As one grows older he or she becomes wiser and is more respected, and one whose counsel is sought. Beauty fades,—is skin deep, while mental vigor increases augmented by experience.

In short, the deaf girl will marry the man who has the best chances in life, not the most handsome one, though it is foolish to suppose that handsomeness is not a factor at all.

Religion

The Deaf are too few in number to allow differences in religion to set up barriers. After all, few of them go to the churches of their denomination except when a deaf minister comes around, and even then, only one-third take the trouble to go. Yet in spite of this they still have the nerve to expect to be included in the first elevator load going to Heaven on Judgment Day. On the other hand, religious hypocrites are pretty sure to be narrow-minded in their views on other things besides religion. Inasmuch as excessive religiousness is always in a neck and neck race with alcohol for the greatest number of patients each puts in our insane asylums—it behooves us without further argument to remember that religious cranks are a good class to steer clear of. A wholesome view of religion is necessary for a good character, but one who walks the streets eternally mumbling: "Lord, be merciful to a miserable sinner" is a person to avoid.

To those who have strong views on religion, my advice to them is to marry some one of the same religion. To the others I say: *let Love hold sway in your hearts*. But there is one exception, and that is in the matter of Jews and Gentiles. It is just as impossible to make a Christian out of a Jew, as a Jew out of a Christian. Such a couple can hardly get on in the matter of religion, and it is a matter which cannot be ignored, for at weddings, funerals, etc., the question as to which church shall officiate will have to be decided.

Moreover, the Jewish parents will not receive the Christian into their home, and the Christians will not receive the Jew. If they do, the relatives of the family will take a hand in the row against being made uncles and cousins of children by a Jewish parent, or a Christian parent, from the point of view of the Jews, which would eventually result in the relatives falling away from the family. Moreover, Pilate's question: "Art Thou a Jew?" propounded to the off-spring of such parents by the school teacher, would be received less gracefully than on that memorable occasion.

Aside from this, hearing parents care comparatively little how their deaf sons and daughters marry, provided they marry at all. I know some cases where the wealthy parents of deaf girls have forbidden young deaf men to call on their daughters, but after two or three years, seeing that the promising young hearing men would not call, they at length consented.

If a promising young deaf man can choose any of a dozen deaf girls, which one shall he choose? His heart will decide, but if he chooses the girl with the most attractive personality and atmosphere, not necessarily the prettiest nor wisest one, he will have a magnet in his home. He should see that tastes and sympathies are much alike, or there will be no real companionship. If one likes the movies and the merry whirl of society, and the other prefers books in the quiet solitude of the home—both will not get very far unless they are capable and willing to enjoy themselves apart, which is rarely the case. Storms will brew because neither is in sympathy with the activities of the other.

Therefore, a similarity of tastes and sympathies is necessary—and the more so the older the couple are, for middle-aged people do not change their ways often, and then very little. The young girl will speedily tire of a "stay-at-home-pipe-and-carpet-slippers" type of husband, and he on the other hand, will look on her and treat her as if she were a mere child, if he is more than ten years her senior. He may be kind to her just as we are kind to little children, but in a dispute he would uphold her opinion as superior.

Personally, I have little sympathy with marriages wherein the man is fifteen or more years older than the girl. There is usually some motive other than love on the part of the girl. Be the man ever so good, the fact remains that he is in posi-

tion to wield unusual power, for he is far more experienced, educated and versed in the tricks of worldly life, that instead of being mates, she would look up to him as though he were her father. This may lead the girl to rely on her husband for decisions and information on everything, and she will neglect to use her own judgment and knowledge, and thus, eventually lose her initiation and decisiveness.

On the other hand, a marriage wherein the woman is five or more years older, is foolish and ridiculous. Women grow older quicker than men, and in old age she will look more like his mother.

There should be no great disparaging difference in age, and in the case where the woman is *more* than five years older, she is soon held cheap by her husband. Before the first anniversary, he will surely be referring to her as "the old woman," instead of by name.

A girl with a cheerful disposition, common sense, and of refined tastes is the girl to choose and is worth looking for far and wide. But be sure the girl comes to you prepared and finished in manners, education and ability. Do not take it into your head that you will have time to teach her, for you will not.

The Rich Girl

Wealth makes the homeliest girl attractive. The charm of gold has always found a ready response in the hearts of men. I have been to receptions at which wealthy girls some positively ugly, were surrounded by a lot of soft headed youths who seemed to think that a short cut to wealth was by marriage, instead of grit, hard-work and ingenuity. Of course they fail to get the much sought "long green," even if they do succeed in marrying the girl. Usually, about the only thing the girl brings is a strong alliance with a wealthy family, but no wealth or power.

There are cases where the girl may have some money kept in trust for her till she becomes of age, but be assured, gentle youth, that she knows it is hers, and will spend every red cent of it, and also that part of yours which is her due. Of course, when you are wooing her she talks as if she intends to turn all her money over to you after the minister says "Amen" but that is all camouflage. She is playing her game just as you are playing yours. "*All's fair in love.*" You may get a divorce from her, but you will get no sympathy, and remember, that a divorced man like a divorced woman, is "second hand" in the eyes of all other girls. You had a wife, who shared your bed and board, and hereafter you are taken at a heavy discount by other women if at all. And at every gathering of the Deaf, the expected harvest you *didn't* reap will furnish fine material for the humorists who will produce endless crops of jokes, and the air in the hall will be kept in brisk circulation by the boisterous laughter of the groups in the corners.

It is foolish and ridiculous to suppose that a rich man will give away his daughter and a chest of "doubloons" too. Supposing that the girl is eighteen years old, and that her father has spent \$30,000. on her during these years, together with much love and care and thought, why should the average young man think that he will give him a bale of greenbacks to marry his daughter? In novels and stage plays it happens as the climax to a delightful romance, but the average young man is an ordinary, flat and prosaic fellow with very little romance about him. He badly overestimates the power of his "charms," and fools nobody but himself.

No man can be rich unless he knows the value of money, and has the ability to scoop it in. The richest men give the smallest tips to the bell-boys and raise a storm over a 25 cent over-charge, whereas the poor man sneaks out, nursing a grievance in his heart. He does not dare to fight back. The rich man is usually as good a judge of men as of dollars, and to win his daughter he will first demand that you first "show the goods" before he will give you his \$30,000 daughter in marriage.

You must stand on your own pins and work your way. Remember, wealthy people want marriage alliances with other

wealthy people even more than poor people do, for they know that their standards are so high that no one else can maintain them. "*Only the Rich deserve the fair,*" is a saying which is hard to contradict so long as by *fair* means *beauty*. Let the beautiful girl marry a poor man and her beauty will soon be gone.

As to the poor but handsome young man, let us remember that the rich young men are handsome, too. They, moreover, have received better training and education, usually at private schools. You will say that some are worthless loafers, but why take such odds against yourself? I can mobilize a thousand factory loafers for every rich one. The parental discipline the rich boys are subjected to, is much more severe.

Delay In Marriage

As men and women approach the age of thirty, there is a disinclination to marry. This feeling is more evident in the man than in the woman *provided* the bachelor has never opened Pandora's box or broken the sealed crystal of Virtue, and hence, is therefore not acquainted with the forbidden pleasures. Not knowing what he misses, he becomes well satisfied with his present life and is inclined to remain single. He gradually finds complete happiness and comfort in solitude, as did the Prisoner of Chillon:

*"My very chains and I grew friends,
So much a long communion tends
To make us what we are;—even I
Regained my freedom with a sigh."*

If however, the bachelor overcomes this inclination, he usually becomes the dearest and best of husbands. Being in the thirties, he practices *moderation* in everything. Therefore it is well if he does not marry a girl more than ten years younger or one of the hot blooded, vivacious type, for she will soon consider him "slow and old" which he certainly is by comparison. In such a young, vivacious type of girl the dynamic force is that of a meteor. It soon burns out, but it burns fiercely while it does burn.

If he is a gray-haired old boy who, captivated by a beautiful, vivacious young thing, considers himself still "spry," and essays to capture the girl he will often succeed in doing by virtue of his money or reputation, or anything having the value of a lot of good, hard dollars. The charms of the young girl may be such that he may overthrow his own better judgment, but woe to the old dotard who dares drink of this cup of enchantment.

In the case of women, the desire to marry remains longer. The desire for children appeals more to the woman than to the man. But the danger is that the woman is more apt to marry for the sake of children and a home, than for the love of the man she marries.

On the other hand, if the woman is one of the faded beauties who in the zenith of her power broke the sealed cup of Virtue, and whose admirers have all fallen away,—she may marry that she may have a home and that all the pleasures of married life may be countenanced under the social laws of the convention. Some marry merely for a surname.

In conclusion, the deaf young man will invariably choose a deaf girl, and the difficulty in winning the fairest of the field will depend upon his character, education, position and future prospects, plus a good personal appearance and an expression which denotes success. You can always tell a failure in life by his hopeless, despairing look. The muscles of his face sag, and from his eyes shine no fire of ambition.

God's greatest gift to Adam in the Garden of Eden, was Eve. He sinned against his own better judgment that he might be banished with her. In this world, God's greatest gift to the clean, young man in his prime, is a sweet, winsome girl to help him bear his trials and burdens in this life. I have never met a rational married man but who was glad he was married. From the enthusiasm of many who only a short while ago loud-

ly announced they were "confirmed bachelors" it does seem to us single men, that we will never know how good it is until each gets married, though it is not beyond the realm of imagination.

What a sharp contrast to "blessed" singleness! We are accustomed to seeing selfishness everywhere. Precious few people seem willing to do anything for us except for compensation or reward. They are thinking of their own selfish interests first. You can imagine then, the surprise and wonder of Mr. Newlywed who finds his young wife doing *everything* for him for no other reason than because she loves him. Her thoughts are all for him and his wants. When he comes home he finds everything ready for him. His supper is cooked. His pipe, newspaper, smoke-jacket and slippers are all standing at "Attention," around his Morris chair awaiting the coming of his Lordship, and his wife stands by ready to help him.

No hired maid or valet (they are usually *varlets*.) could serve him so faithfully, and instead of having to look into the repellant face of a negress or an oily Jap, he looks into that face which is sweetest and dearest in his sight. He never can fully repay her for all this love.

*"Only in eternities of living,
Will life be long enough to love thee in!"*

A New Cure for Deafness

At the Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, in New York City, a department for medical research is now being equipped and organized, says the New York Evening World, for the cure of deafness. This was made possible by the gift of \$300,000 to the institution by the great philanthropist and financier, Jacob Schiff, recently.

Do you know what a man is? Are not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue, youth, liberality, and such like, the spice and salt that season a man?—Shakespeare.

A woman is more considerate in affairs of love than a man; because love is more the study and business of her life.—Washington Irving.

The British Deaf Times

An illustrated monthly magazine—newspaper for the Deaf. Edited by Joseph Hepworth.

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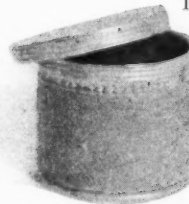
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In The World of the Deaf

Mr. Arthur Wenger, supervisor of deaf boys, has entered the University of Utah to study mining engineering. His brother, Hart Wenger, succeeds him.—*Utah Eagle*.

William Winebrenner, aged 27, a deaf mute, rushed in front of an inter-urban car near a street crossing in Auburn September 1st and was crushed to death. His body was carried a block and a wrecking crew had to be called to jack up the car and remove the body. The act was with suicidal intent. The victim is not known here, not having been a pupil of ours.—*Silent Hoosier*.

Jefferson N. Lambion, a deaf man of Cincinnati, Ohio, 60 years old, has been travelling for ten years, always on foot, and he has walked from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf, only for his personal pleasure in sight-seeing. The equipment that he carries weighs not less than 100 pounds—in fact, he is one of the best equipped travellers ever met. He has means sufficient to meet his expenses which are light.—*Ex*.

A party of us attended an amusement park adjacent to Detroit, and as usual, attracted the idle curiosity of a little crowd of on-lookers. "O, look, those deafs are leaving," remarked one to his group of friends. "Yes, we are, and good-bye," promptly shot back Miss Violet Colby and Mrs. J. C. Howard, both of whom can hear and of course took in the situation. The countenances of the spectators, registering puzzled bewilderment, can better be imagined than described.—*Jewish Deaf*.

Another change of interest to everybody connected with the work of educating the deaf, and a change the necessity for which is regretted by all, is noted in the September number of *The Annals*. The name of Edward Allen Fay no longer appears as editor. Of course, we have all had notice of the change, and so it does not come as a surprise. The new editor is Irving S. Fufeld. Mr. Fufeld is a member of the faculty of Gallaudet college, and has had considerable preparation for his new duties, having for more than a year been acting as an assistant to Dr. Fay in his editorial duties.—*Exchange*.

Finger spelling is at last coming into its own. A few years ago the mere whisper of such a thing in an assembly of Teachers of the Deaf would have been looked upon with extreme disfavor. The open advocacy of finger-spelling for the deaf by Miss Neville was hailed with vociferous applause. It is a sign, I hope, of the final passing of the ultraextremist. While one honours the whole hearted enthusiast of speech-teaching, and can heartily approve of a rigid abolition of signs in the school-room where English is being taught, the antipathy towards finger-spelling has always been hard to understand. Every one will be glad to find such a one as Miss Neville insisting upon the right of the deaf to this indispensable medium of communication.—*British Deaf Times*

The Board of Administration has purchased a dental equipment for the School. It has been almost impossible here of late to get engagements with

dentists to do necessary work. The campaign made a few years ago on the conservation of teeth and the deleterious effect diseased teeth have on the whole system has brought forcibly to the attention of the people the necessity of caring for the teeth, and everybody goes to the dentists. In spite of the fact that their prices have more than doubled and some of them multiplied by four or five, people flock there for early treatment of their teeth. This has given the dentists more work than they can do. Now that we have a dental equipment the next thing will be to find a dentist. We feel the State will object to paying the price necessary to secure a skillful person for that important work. But it is a very necessary work. So we are in the market for a first class lady dentist. Any one knowing of such a person, if she is available, will confer a favor on the school by notifying the superintendent.—*The Ohio Chronicle*.

A Kentuckian who is now in Colorado Springs, and to whom Kentucky falls very (little) short of perfection, was heard to exclaim the other day: "We are having a regular Kentucky fall." If Kentucky has flawless falls, then this so far would do credit to that great old state. Day after day has been beautiful, bright and comfortably warm, and the coloring in the hills was never so fine in the opinion of the native Coloradoan. The brilliancy has been attributed to the large amount of moisture which we enjoyed thruout the spring and summer. The crops have been simply wonderful. Tho the nights have been rather cold for corn, yet there are many fields with ears almost as large as those in our corn-growing states, with grain almost as high. The hail did some damage to the third crop of alfalfa in the immediate vicinity of Colorado Springs and the Fountain Valley, but the general crop thruout the state has been large and of the finest quality. A little while ago an Easterner was surprised when told that the agricultural products of Colorado exceeded in value the output of her mines. The statement is true this year in particular, and if one can read the signs, agriculture is yet almost in its infancy in the state. Truly it is a privilege to live in Colorado.—*Colorado Index*.

Every month the Citizens Bank of Delavan mails a folder called "The Financial Adviser" to its customers. In the September number we find the following in regard to the subject of saving for a definite purpose:

"A very wealthy man was telling the writer of this article a short while ago how—all through his life—he has formed the habit of saving for a definite purpose. When a boy he saved first for a bicycle, putting his money in the bank for this specific purpose as fast as it was earned. Next he saved for a college education putting his money earned from odd jobs in a savings account, which he maintained for six years before he had enough accumulated to pay his tuition. After college he saved for the purpose of getting married, and then for a home of his own. And even today—after riches have come to him—he is still saving his money for a definite purpose. Know what it is now? He is saving now for the specific object of leaving one million dollars apiece to each of his four children! And—without question, if he lives—he will attain his

object, just as he has attained all others."

We thought of inserting the above in the Department because certain deaf think it wise to raise more than \$4000 in a hurry to purchase some old college buildings for a home for aged deaf in this state. The idea of establishing such a home has been in mind for some thirty years, but it seems we all failed to manage to start collecting that long ago. If we had done so we, might have more than that now.—*Ex*.

DEAF MOVIE STAR.

Granville Redmond is in the movies. This news has caused considerable surprise in the art colony. Of course you know Granville Redmond's work. He painted those entrancing landscapes in which softly sloping hills carpeted in delicate young grass and gorgeous poppies are contrasted with skies of the most ethereal blue, cloud-flecked but smiling. A typical Granville Redmond is a picture worth owning.

Redmond has not forsaken the art of the palette and brush; he has only taken a vacation in the movies, as it were. He is turning to good account a really marvelous talent for pantomime and facial mimicry. I am told that he is one of the most valued members of Charlie Chaplin's company of high-priced movie players, and that he is thoroughly enjoying the new experience. Anon he will be back at the easel, for the pull of true art is too strong in Granville Redmond to be long resisted.—*Oakland Enquirer*.

WANTS DEAF WORKERS.

During last summer for some time there ran an advertisement in an Omaha Daily for Deaf Workmen. The "ad" was headed, "Jobs for the Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing." It was inserted by a firm that desired several women "for pressing, spotting, sewing, and several men as pressing machine operators." They were offered good wages while learning "a trade at which they can always get work and at which deafness will not be handicapped."

The information was passed around among the deaf but all of them were busy at very lucrative jobs and we are not sure whether any one went after the job or not."

The matter is of some interest, however, in that it gives another of many evidences, shown within the past few years that deaf men and women are working an impression as dependable workers. The great demand for labor during the war helped this of course. It helped in simply giving the deaf a chance. We believe they have made the most of the opportunity and that the market for their labor will be better and better all the time.—*Hawkeye*.

CONGRATULATES FLORIDA

Dr. John P. Murray, a member of the state board of education of New Jersey and chairman of the committee in charge of the state school for the Deaf, is at the Bennett house and having visited the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind here, was seen by a representative of the Evening Record Thursday with the result that he declared this state to have the foundation for one of the most modern and complete plants of its kind in America. Dr. Murray says Florida, though not so rich as some of her sister states of

the Union, is in the front rank as far as the education of deaf and blind children is concerned. "Dr. Walker is a wonderful man in his profession and is recognized the country over as a leader in this kind of endeavor," said Dr. Murray, "and I came here especially to visit his school and obtain ideas from him and his institution. I learned much. He uses the most modern methods in the class rooms, has a splendid faculty, and is developing the cottage idea which gets away from the institutional feature and places the children in more homelike atmosphere than the large dormitory plan ever could. We are just breaking ground for a new school for the deaf in New Jersey and I came here to talk with Dr. Walker and see his noted institution before our buildings are completed. Florida is to be congratulated both upon having such a school and upon possessing the services of a man like Dr. Walker," he concluded.—*St. Augustine Evening Record*.

HEREDITY.

What a strange thing heredity is among all classes of people, savage as well as civilized. Sometimes a child inherits the characteristics of the father and sometimes of the mother, then again some of both parents. At other times he seems to go back a generation or even two for striking characteristics of appearance or mind.

Years ago there was a certain young lady in a school for the deaf whose hair was a peculiar shade of red with a marked cowlick which gave her a great deal of trouble. Years afterwards a little girl appeared in the same school with hair of the same shade and a like cowlick. There was not a person who had known the mother who did not call her by her mother's name without asking her a question. In the same school there were twin girls who looked so much alike that only the intimate friends could tell them apart, yet one had a sweet gentle disposition and the other was a real spitfire.

The writer knew a man who was seven feet tall and very lank. His twin sister was five feet tall and quite stout. The one inherited his size from the father, the other from the mother, but many mental aptitudes are inherited as well, though some controversy exists concerning that. A gentleman traveling in Switzerland heard a lady playing the piano in a hotel. There was a peculiarity in her touch that caused him to address her. "Madam there is a slight peculiarity in your playing that calls to mind a friend of mine in Ohio." Her reply was, "The lady of whom you speak is my mother, who has the same peculiarity which she inherited from her mother. I did not take lessons from either." Here was a mannerism handed down through three generations.—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

DEAF PHOTOGRAPHER MAKES HOME IN MILWAUKEE

W. J. Fitzpatrick and wife and Billy, Jr., will leave La Crosse and move to Milwaukee to live. Last August Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick went to Milwaukee for the national convention of Knights of De L' Epee and met many old friend deaf mutes. Mr. Fitzpatrick lived in Milwaukee 20 years ago. He entered the St. Francis School for the Deaf near Milwaukee and began his career as a wood carver. Seven years later he was appointed to the position of foreman in the wood carving department of the school which turned out some fine work.

Mr. E. Hackner, owner of the E. Hackner, church furniture and altar works

of La Crosse, in his search for expert wood carvers for his factory, discovered W. J. Fitzpatrick while visiting at St. Francis, and induced him to accept a place in his factory. This factory is said to be the best in the west and it recently completed a \$10,000 altar for a church in Chicago.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is recognized as one of the best amateur photographers. For 17 years he has conducted a photograph business in La Crosse. Eighteen years of his life have been spent in the photograph business. He had special permission from the war department in war time to take pictures of soldiers and scenes in and about Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, and at Camp Robinson. He made nearly 10,000 negatives in two years. He is a familiar figure at all outing resorts and picnic grounds and tours from one party to another in his auto taking "snap shots" of happy groups and also taking flash-lights of groups, hard times parties, etc., at night.—*La Crosse paper*.

"BY THEIR FRUITS"

If all tax payers in the state would read the following letter from Frank F. Arnold, Empire Linotype School, New York City, concerning two of our graduates of last June, we think they would feel that the small amount of money expended annually to support the Maryland School is well accounted for.

"The two boys you inquire about are advancing as fast as can be expected. They are both earnest and studious, they work during the day time. One of the boys informed me that with a little overtime he received \$47.00 for last week. The other boy does not get as much, I believe.

They are living in a neat, well conducted house directly across the street from the school and seem to make out as well in New York as the average boys with all their faculties. The boys are thinking of tackling the linotype exam in October and as they are wide-awake young fellows, am confident they will be successful.

The linotype is ideal for the more alert deaf printer. We have had a large number of them take it up; I cannot recall a single one who has failed to make a success of the work. Owing to the fact that they concentrate on the work undisturbed by outside influences they seem peculiarly adapted for the linotype."—*Maryland Bulletin*.

WANT SIGNS ABOLISHED

Last year, just after the close of school, a number of the parents of deaf children now attending school here, had an interview with Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, Dr. Coughlin and Miss Ford being also present by request. The parents asked that some method be devised by which signs could be entirely abolished in the school, or at least among the pupils in the oral classes, which now include over eighty per cent of the total number in attendance. They considered that the use of signs was a great detriment to the pupils, even if they were not used in the class-rooms, but were used outside. It prevents them getting as good a knowledge and as facile a use of the English language as they otherwise would, and it also lessens their chances of becoming proficient in speech and lip-reading. After hearing the views of the parents, the Minister asked Dr. Coughlin and Miss Ford to explain the present conditions in the school relating to the use of signs, and the possibility complying with the parents' wishes, after which he promised to give the matter careful consideration.

We understand that a large number of parents are in communication with one another, and it is the intention to have a meeting during the Christmas season with the object of forming a Parents Association for the purpose of securing the total elimination of signs from the school, or a nearly so as is possible, both in the classroom and outside.—*The Canadian*.

IS IT WORTH WHILE

A year or so ago there was in Omaha a deaf architect, college-trained and the holder of three degrees. He was employed by a large firm of architects. At one time he was supervising the construction of a large business block the plan for which he had drawn. One day in the course of his rounds he came across a deaf mason's helper, (colored) and it transpired in the course of the conversation which they struck up, that this carrier of brick and mortar was receiving \$30 per week in wages while the architect himself was not getting much more than that.

A certain light-headed mocker around here never gets tired of telling the story and always ends triumphantly with the query, "What good does it do to go to college, anyhow?"

Yes, what?

It certainly would not do the mocker any good. There are some things a college can't do. It can't make a culture grow in an arid mind.

In this oft-occurring discussion as to whether or not a college education will pay, it is worth while not to forget the all important point, "What do you go to college for?"

If you have a sordid soul that can see nothing but the material, that weighs everything in terms of dollars and cents; that with a miser's suspicious appraisal, bites each bit of mental payment to test its commercial genuineness; that sees naught in the lines of the field but colored leaves and nothing in the sunset but signs of the weather; that hears nothing from the fields and streams but a jumble of sounds, you had better not go to college. You don't want the college and the college don't want you.

But if you sometimes dream and think of things above the earth, and your thoughts sometimes go outside of yourself into realms of a vision-world of higher things and you are the hungerlust for something better, something more satisfying to the inner call for spiritual endeavor; and if culture means something to you, then you will hear the call of the college.

And what is culture?

Let a great Ohio editor, the late Col. E. S. Wilson, tell what it means:

"The fluttering leaf, the sailing shadow, the dreaming landscape, the song of the stars, the modesty of the lily, the strength of the hills, and all God's thought expressed in forms of grace and beauty; and these, with all their lessons of power of mercy, of justice, love, translated into human thought, and hope, and conduct, and desire, constitute culture."

The men who are drawing plans for material structures may receive less than the builders thereof; the man who lays brick and stone may be better paid than the college professor; but the designer of plans, the teacher of youth lives in a world the material builder knows not of; in their dreams and in their books they have the companionship and spiritual communion of those whom the money worshipper can never approach.—*Iowa Hawkeye*.

DIRECTORY

Religious Fraternal Social

CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE DEAF

(Protestant Episcopal)

New York City. St. Anna's Church, 511 W. 148th Street.
Rev. John Chamberlain, D. D., Vicar; Rev. John H. Kent, M. A., Curate. Services every Sunday 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For week-day gatherings in the Parish House, see notices in the Deaf-Mutes' Journal. Sunday services also held at stated intervals in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other near-by places.

Philadelphia, Pa. All Souls' Church, 16th above Allegheny Ave. Rev. C. O. Dantzer minister-in-charge, 3432 N. 21st Street. Lay-Readers, J. S. Reider, W. H. Lipsett, & H. J. Pulver. Parish Visitor, Mrs. M. J. Syle. Services every Sunday 3 P. M. Bible Class, 4:30 P. M. First and Third Sundays also at 10:30 A. M. Week-day meetings in the Parish House, Thursday afternoons and evenings and Saturday evenings. Other days by appointment. Sunday services at stated intervals in St. John's, Camden, N. J., St. Andrew's, Wilmington, Del., Home for Aged & Infirm Deaf, Dolestown, Pa., and Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J.

Chicago. All Angel's Church for the Deaf, 6122 Indiana Ave. The Rev. George F. Flick, Priest-in-charge, 214 East 55th Street. Chicago, Ill. Services every Sunday at 3 P. M. Holy Communion First Sunday at 11 A. M. Meetings in the Parish House by appointment. Services outside Chicago by appointment.

Maryland. Diocese of. Missionary. The Rev. O. J. Whildin, 2100 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore. Md. Grace Deaf-Mute Mission, Grace and St. Peter's Church, Park Avenue and Monument Street, Baltimore. Services every Sunday 3 P. M. Week-day meetings in the Parish House every Friday evening. Services are also held in St. Paul's, Frederick, every second Sunday of the month at 11 A. M., St. John's Hagerstown, second Sunday, 8 P. M., Emmanuel Church, Cumberland, second Monday, 8 P. M., Other places by appointment.

Dioceses of Washington and the Virginias. Missionary (to be appointed) Washington, D. C. Services in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, every Sunday at 11 A. M., Richmond, Va., Services or Bible Class meetings in St. Andrew's Church, S. Laurel and W. Beverly Sts., at 3 P. M. every Sunday. Social meetings, every Friday evening at 8 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va. Services in St. Matthew's Church, Chapline and 15th Sts., at 2:30 P. M. every Sunday. Other times by appointment. Norfolk, Newport News, Lynchburg, Danville, Roanoke, Bristol, Virginia; Charleston, Huntington, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Grafton, Parker.

Bethlehem, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Pittsburgh, and Erie, Dioceses of. Missionary, the Rev. Franklin C. Smileau, Selins Grove, Pa. First Sunday, St. Luke's, Scranton, 2:30 P. M. St. Stephen's, Wilkes Barre, 7:30 P. M. Second Sunday, St. James, Lancaster, 10:30 A. M. Trinity, Steelton, 3 P. M. St. John's York, 6:30 P. M. Third Sunday, Trinity, Easton, 11 A. M., Church of the Mediator, Allentown, 2 P. M., Christ Chapel, Reading, 7:30 P. M. Fourth Sunday, St. Mark's, Johnstown; Christ Church, Greensburg; Trinity Chapel, Pittsburgh, (hour of service announced by card notices.)

New England Missions. The Rev. G. H. Hefflon, care of Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Conn. Vicar, Mrs. C. M. Chace.

win w. Frisbee and J. S. Light. Parish Visitor, Mrs. C. M. Chace.
St. Andrew's Silent Mission, Trinity Parish House, Copley Square, Boston. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., Haverhill, Trinity Church, 1st Sunday, 3 P. M. Salem, Federal St. Church, Second Sunday, 2:15 P. M. Lynn, St. Stephen's Third Sunday at 3 P. M. Everett, N. E. Home for Deaf-Mutes, Third Sunday at 3 P. M. Worcester, All Saints', Fourth Sunday, at 3 P. M., Providence, R. I., Grace Church, Fourth Sunday at 3 P. M.

Connecticut, Diocese of. Hartford, Christ Church, first and Park Avenue, second Sun-

days, at 3 P. M., Bridgeport, St. John's Church Park Avenue, second Sundays at 3 P. M. New Haven, Trinity Parish House, Temple St., second Sundays, at 7 P. M. Waterbury, St. John's Church Parish House, third Sundays at 7 P. M. Services at Pittsfield, and Springfield, Mass., by appointment.

Western and Central New York and Albany, Dioceses of. Missionary, the Rev. H. C. Merrill, 1518 Kemble St., Utica, N. Y. Services in Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Hudson, Amsterdam, Herkimer, Rome, Syracuse, Oneida, Utica, Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Binghamton, Elmira, and other places, by appointment.

Lebanon, Altoona, Erie, Williamsport, Franklin, Shamokin, Millersburg and other places are served on Weekdays by special appointment.

Mid-Western Dioceses. Missionary—The Clarence W. Charles, 472 Ohio Ave., Columbus, Ohio. (Schedule of services to be announced) Services in Canton, St. Paul's Church, every third Sunday at 2 P. M. Akron, St. Paul's every third and fourth Sundays, at 7:30 P. M. By Mr. W. F. Durian, Lay-Reader, 356 Carroll Street, Akron, Ohio.

Missouri, Dioceses of. St. Louis, St. Thomas Mission of the Deaf, located at Christ Church Cathedral, 13th and Locust Streets. The Rev. I. H. Cloud, M. A., D. D., 3606 Virginia Avenue. St. Louis, Mo., Minister-in-charge. A. O. Steidemann, Lay-Reader, Miss Hattie L. Deem, Sunday School Teacher. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M., Sunday Services, at 10:45 A. M. Lectures, socials and other events according to local annual programmes and special announcements at services.

Southern Dioceses. The Rev. H. Lorraine Tracy, Missionary, 612 America St., Baton Rouge, La. Services every Sunday at 3 P. M., in St. Paul's New Orleans. Services at other points by appointment.

North Carolina. Diocese of. Missionary The Rev. Roma C. Fortune, Durham, N. C. Services every Sunday afternoon, in St. Philip's Church, Durham, N. C. Other places by appointment.

Los Angeles, Diocese of. Ephphatha Mission for the Deaf, St. Paul's pro-cathedral Parish House, 523 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal. The Rev. Clarence E. Webb, Missionary-in-charge. Services every Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M.

METHODIST-EPISCOPAL MISSIONS

Chicago, Ill. Lecture Room of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, S. E. corner N. Clark and W. Washington streets. The Rev. P. J. Hasenstab 4426 Calumet Ave.—Services every Sunday at 3 P. M. Epworth League devotional meeting at 4:30 P. M. Weekday meetings at the houses by appointments every Wednesday night. Services outside in Illinois Conference district during the week after third Sunday.

Henry S. Rutherford, assistant pastor, 6511 Blackstone Ave., Chicago itinerates in Northern and Central Illinois, Iowa, St. Joseph and Kansas City Mo., Lincoln and Omaha Nebraska by appointments.

Baltimore, Md. Rev. D. E. Moylan, Pastor, 949 W. Franklin Street. Rev. J. A. Brantlick, Assistant, 1002 W. Franklin Street. Services at Christ M. E. Church for the Deaf, Pierce Street, Corner of Schroeder Street, every Sunday at 3:30 P. M.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Pittsburg. Eighth St., Between Penn Avenue and Duquesne Way. The Rev. T. H. Acheson Pastor. Mrs. J. M. Keith, Interpreter.

LUTHERAN MISSIONS FOR THE DEAF

California Mission. Rev. N. F. Jensen, 312 S. Glassell St., Orange, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal., Trinity Lutheran Church, W. 18th and

Cherry Sts., 2nd and 4th Sundays, 3 P. M. San Diego, Cal., by appointment.

Chicago Mission. Rev. A. C. Dahms, 2028 Cortez St., Chicago, Our Savior's Church, 2127 Crystal St., Sundays and other holy days, 3 P. M. South Bend, Ind., Lutheran school, 410 W. Jefferson St., monthly, 3rd Wednesday, 8 P. M. St. Joseph, Mich., Lutheran Church, Pearl and Lake, Ill., Homes of deaf, monthly, last Sunday. Aurora, Ill., Luth. Church, Jackson and Benton Sts., monthly 3rd Sunday, 7:30 P. M. Valparaiso, Ind., by appointment. Kankakee, Ill., by appointment. Bremen, Ind., by appointment.

Detroit Mission. Vacant; served by Rev. W. Gielow, North Detroit, Mich. Detroit, Our Savior's Church, Pulford off Mel drum, 1st and 3rd Sundays, 10:30 A. M. Toledo, Lutheran Church, Vance and Ewing Sts., first Sunday of month, 2:30 P. M. Cleveland, Auditorium, Prospect and 30th Sts., monthly. Saturday evening before first Sunday, 8 P. M. Jenera, in Mr. Blackburn's home on the following Saturdays: Dec. 7th March 8th, June 7th, 7:30 P. M. Ft. Wayne, St. Paul's Auditorium, Barr and Madison Sts., monthly save in December, March, and June, 9 A. M. New Haven, bi-monthly, beginning with Sept., on last Sunday of the month, 2:30 P. M. Lutheran Church, Flint, bi-monthly, beginning with October, on the last Sunday of December, 2:30 P. M., Y. M. C. A. Mt. Clemens, in the homes of the deaf, by appointment.

Kansas City Mission. Rev. O. C. Schroeder, 4225 Pasen Blvd., Kansas City, Mo. Kansas City, Mo., Lutheran Church, 16th and Cherry Sts., 1st and 3rd Sundays, 3 P. M. Omaha, Nebr., Lutheran Church, Benson Sta., 2nd Sunday 2:30 P. M. Wichita, Kan. Lutheran Church, 322 Ellis Ave., monthly, Wednesday after 3rd Sunday, 8 P. M. Topeka, Kan., Lutheran Church, Second and Van Buren Sts., monthly, Tuesday after 3rd Sunday, 8 P. M. Sioux City, Ia. New Lutheran School, 614 Jennings St., monthly, Friday before 2nd Sunday, 8 P. M. Omaha, Nebr., State School, 3223 North 45th St., by appointment, 2nd and 4th Sundays: Olathe, Kan., State School, monthly, in evening of 1st Sunday in Chapel. Council Bluffs, Ia., State School, second Saturday, 7:45 P. M. Beatrice, Nebr., Homes of the deaf, by appointment. Lincoln Nebr., 1400 South St., second Thursday. Richmond, Mo., tri-monthly, by appointment.

Lutheran School For The Deaf, North Detroit, Mich. The object of this school is to give its pupils a thorough Christian and common education. The regular course of instruction occupies from 7 to 8 years. Children are admitted from the age of 7 years on. Full information and application blanks may be obtained from Rev. Wm. Gielow, Supt. North Detroit, Mich.

Minneapolis Mission. Rev. T. M. Wangerin, 1711 Meinecke Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee, Emmanuel Church, 1711 Meinecke Ave., Sundays and other holy days, 10 A. M. Oshkosh, Wis., Trinity Lutheran Church, Bowen and School Sts., monthly, 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Sheboygan, Wis., St. Mark's Lutheran Church, 7th St. near Indiana, monthly, 3rd Tuesday, 7:30 P. M. Racine, Wis., St. John's Church, Erie and Kewaunee Sts., monthly, 3rd Sunday, 2:30 P. M. La Crosse, Wis., Y. M. C. A. Hall, bi-monthly, 3rd Wednesday, 8 P. M. Wausau, Wis., Residence, 618 Central Ave., tri-monthly. Merrill, Wis., Trinity Church 109 State St., tri-monthly.

Minneapolis Mission. Rev. J. L. Salvner, 1221 22nd Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn. Minneapolis, Grace Chapel, Girard and 22nd Ave. N., Sundays and other holy days, 11 A. M. Duluth, Y. M. C. A., monthly, last Sunday, 8 P. M. Sioux Falls, S. D., Zion School, first Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Fargo, N. D., 112 4th St. N., Thursday after 2nd Wednesday, 8 P. M. Grand Forks, 608 S. Third St., Friday after 2nd Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Devils Lake, State School, Saturday after 2nd Wednesday.

New York Mission. Rev. A. Boll, 147 E. 33rd St., New York City, N. Y. New York, Parish House, 145th St. and Convent Ave., Sunday School for pupils of the N. Y. Institution for the Deaf, 9 A. M. Third floor. Service or instruction at 10:45 A. M. Brooklyn Immanuel Lutheran Church, 177 S. 9th, every day, 3 P. M. Jersey City, Lutheran Church, Greenville, on Warner Ave., monthly, first Sunday, 3 P. M. Jersey City, Lutheran Church by appointment.

Northwest Pacific Mission. Rev. Geo. W. Gaertner, 1628 20th Ave., Seattle, Wash. Seattle, Wash., Trinity Lutheran Church, 22nd Ave. and E. Union St., 1st and 3rd Sundays, 3 P. M. Spokane, Wash., W. Third Ave. and Division St., Tuesdays after 1st and 3rd Sundays, 8 P. M. and 5th Sunday of month, 3 P. M. Portland, Ore., Trinity Lutheran Church, Williams and Graham Aves., 2nd and 4th Sundays, 3 P. M. Salem, Ore., State School, monthly. Vancouver, Wash., State School, 2nd and 4th Sundays, 10:30 A. M. Tacoma, Wash., by appointment.

St. Louis Mission. Rev. C. Schubkegel, 4536 Labadie Ave., St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Grace Lutheran Church, Garrison and St. Louis Ave., 2nd and last Sundays, 3 P. M. St. Charles, Mo., Homes of deaf, monthly, last Sunday 10 A. M. Evansville, Ind., 134 E. Indiana St., bi-monthly, 1st Sunday, 10 A. M. Indianapolis, Ind., Lutheran Church, 717 S. New Jersey St., bi-monthly, 1st Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Louisville, Ky., Lutheran Church, 1125 E. Broadway, bi-monthly, first Sunday, 7:30 P. M. Jacksonville, Ill., monthly, 3rd Sunday, Religious instruction in State School, 9 A. M. Service in homes of the deaf at 2:30 P. M.

St. Paul Mission. Rev. J. Schumacker, 687 Lafond St., St. Paul, Minn. St. Paul, Trinity School Tilton and Wabasha. Sundays and other holy days, 11 A. M. Winona, St. Martin's Church, Monthly, second Sunday or Monday, 7:30 P. M. Lake City, bi-monthly, second Sunday, 4 P. M. Red Wing, bi-monthly, second Monday, 7:30 P. M. Stillwater, monthly first Sunday, 7:30 P. M. Gaylord, monthly, first Monday, 1 P. M. Eau Claire, Wis., 310 Broadway, third Saturday, 3 P. M.

FRATERNAL

NATIONAL FRATERNAL SOCIETY OF THE DEAF

(Chartered by the State of Illinois)
Home Office: 21 North LaSalle St., Chicago,

DIVISION DIRECTORY.

(Giving date and place of meeting and Secretary's address.)

AKRON, No. 55, 127 S. Main St.—First Saturday, Charles Kemp, 1436 League St., East Akron, Ohio.
ALBANY, No. 51, 50 State St.—Second Saturday, Howard Bedell, 2514 Fifth Ave., Troy, N. Y.
ATLANTA, No. 28, Red Men's Wigwam—Second Tuesday, Leon B. Dickerson, c-o Foote & Davis Co., Atlanta, Ga.
BALTIMORE, No. 47, 114 N. Paca St.—Second Saturday, Jonas Scherr, 2004 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
BAY CITY, No. 9, White Eagle Hall—First Monday, C. F. W. Lawrence, 806 N. Henry St., Bay City, Mich.
BANGOR, No. 71, 121 Main St.—First Saturday, Albert L. Carlisle, 27 Forest Ave., Bangor, Maine.
BIRMINGHAM No. 73, Y. M. C. A.—First Saturday, John G. Chunn, 1911½ First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
BOSTON, No. 35, 3 Boylston Place—First Saturday, William H. Battersby, 122 Waterhill St., Lynn, Mass.
BRIDGEPORT, No. 66, Carpenter Hall—Second Saturday, Lincoln C. Schindler, 290 Bond St., Bridgeport, Conn.
BUFFALO, No. 40, Mizpah Hall, Ferry and Herkimer Sts.—First Saturday, Philip J. Maue, 1045 West Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 49, First Wednesday Carl W. Osterberg, 1412 Third Ave., W. Cedar Rapids, Ia.
CHICAGO, No. 1, 412 Masonic Temple—First Friday, Morton H. Henry, Room 301, 21 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
CINCINNATI, No. 10, Court & Central Ave.—First Saturday, James M. Shepherd, 1870 Huron Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
CLEVELAND, No. 21, West Side Turn Hall—First Saturday, Harry T. McCann, General Delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLUMBUS, No. 18, I. O. O. F. Hall—Second Saturday, Edwin I. Holycross, 910 E. Rich St., Columbus, Ohio.
DALLAS, No. 63, Labor Temple—First Saturday, Elmer E. Disz, 4216 Cedar Springs Road, Dallas, Texas.

DAVENPORT, No. 59, I. O. O. F. Hall, 510 Brady St.—Second Saturday, Charles M. Sharrar, 2024 1-2 W. Sixth St., Davenport, Iowa.
DAYTON, No. 8, 127 S. Main St.—First Saturday, Jackson Bates, 43 Calm St., Dayton, Ohio.
DENVER, No. 64, First Wednesday, Shelby W. Harris, 416 Club Building, 1421 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.
DETROIT, No. 2, 176 E. Jefferson Ave.—First Thursday, Walter F. Carl, 376 Cameron Ave., Detroit, Mich.
EVANSVILLE, No. 11, Y. M. C. A.—First Monday, Adolph Brizius, 1718 Canal St., Evansville, Ind.
FLINT, No. 15, 424 Buckingham St.—First Tuesday, James M. Stewart, 408 W. Court St., Flint, Mich.
FORT WORTH, No. 62, W. O. W. Hall, Rosen Heights—First Monday, Albert Tully, 709 West Third St., Fort Worth, Texas.
HOLYOKE, No. 26, Bridge Street Turn Hall—First Saturday, Arno Klopfer, 22 Jackson St., Holyoke, Mass.
HARTFORD, No. 37, Odd Fellow's Temple—First Saturday, Edgar C. Luther, 63 Whitman Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
HUNTINGTON, No. 50, First Saturday, James A. Pring, c-o C. & O. Freight Office, Huntington, W. Va.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 22, I. O. O. F. Hall—First Wednesday, Harry V. Jackson, 811 N. Jefferson Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
KENOSHA, No. 72, G. A. R. Hall—Second Saturday, George R. Hebard, 1064 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
KNOXVILLE, No. 20, K. of P. Hall—First Friday, L. A. Palmer, P. O. Box 443, Knoxville, Tenn.
KANSAS CITY, No. 31, Swedish Hall, 23rd & Summit Sts.—First Saturday, Luther E. Conway, General Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
KALAMAZOO, No. 34, First Wednesday, Fred H. Wheeler, P. O. Box 614, Kalamazoo, Mich.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 5, First Saturday, Charles F. Athy, 219 East 6th Street, Little Rock, Ark.
LOUISVILLE, No. 4, Robinson Hall—First Saturday, John H. Mueller, 1013 E. Kentucky St., Louisville, Ky.
LOS ANGELES, No. 27, 730 S. Grand Ave.—First Saturday, Edward P. McGowan, 515 East 15th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
MEMPHIS, No. 38, Y. M. C. A.—First Saturday, John A. Todd, 1125 Patton St., Memphis, Tenn.
MILWAUKEE, No. 17, 300 Fourth St. First Saturday, Samuel Sutter, 1403 20th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
NASHVILLE, No. 12, Y. M. C. A.—First Saturday, Thomas S. Marr, 701 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
NASHUA, No. 7, Lafayette Hall—First Saturday, Richard Luce, 4 Berkeley St., Nashua, N. H.
NEWARK, No. 42, 210 Market St.—First Saturday, Charles E. Quigley, 111 Eleventh Ave., Newark, N. J.
GREATER NEW YORK, No. 23, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn—First Saturday, James Constantin, 306 Brown Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 33, Y. M. C. A.—First Wednesday, Henry Fux, 137 So. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.
OGDEN, No. 69—Second Tuesday, William Cole, 3544 Washington Ave., Ogden, Utah.
OLATHE, No. 14, First Tuesday, E. H. McIlvain, Lock Box 212, Olathe, Kan.
OMAHA, No. 32, Omaha, Neb. Swedish Auditorium—Second Saturday, P. L. Axling, 501 First Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 30, 1626 Arch St.—First Friday, James F. Brady, 426 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PITTSBURG, No. 36, McGeagh Bldg.—First Saturday, Frank A. Leitner, 1220 Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSFIELD, No. 70, Y. M. C. A.—First Saturday, Walter H. Sears, Depot St., Dalton, Mass.
PORTLAND (Me), No. 39, 514 Congress St.—First Saturday, William O. Kimball, I Munroe Place, Portland, Maine.
PORTLAND (Ore), No. 41, 129 Fourth St.—Second Saturday, John O. Reichle, 900 E. Sixth St., N. Portland, Ore.
PROVIDENCE, No. 43, 850 Westminster St.—First Saturday, Fritz Ruchdeschel, 17 Roland Ave., Cranston, R. I.
READING, No. 54, 8th & Penn Sts.—First Saturday, Harrison F. Yoder, 1659 N. Ninth St., Reading, Pa.
ROCHESTER, No. 52, Engineers' Hall—Second Saturday, Edwin W. Lilley, 1811 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

ROCKFORD, No. 57, Mead Bldg., S. Main St. First Thursday, Fred Shatwell, 618 Oakley Ave., Rockford, Ill.
SAGINAW, No. 3, Second Thursday, William J. Cummiord, 520 Van Eten St., Saginaw, Mich.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 56, First Saturday, John D. Rowan, 231 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 53, 44 Page St.—First Saturday, Charles O. Wright, 1809 San Jose Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 13, Zimmerman Bldg.—First Saturday, John E. Pershing, 421 S. Belmont Ave., Springfield, Ohio.
TOLEDO, No. 16, Kapp Hall—First Saturday, Nathan P. Henick, 2132 Vermont Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
SEATTLE, No. 44, Liberty Building—First Saturday, William S. Root, Room 7, 1320 Fifth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, No. 24, 3549 Olive St.—First Saturday, James H. Cloud, 2606 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 67, 48 Pynchon St.—First Saturday, John E. Haggerty, 807 Liberty St., Springfield, Mass.
ST. PAUL, No. 61, Charles Thompson Memorial Hall—Second Friday, Fairview & Marshall Aves., W. L. William, 3023 Newton Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 58, 321 Unity Building First Saturday, Earl H. Shaffer, 1920 N. Peoria St., Springfield, Ill.
SYRACUSE, No. 48, Whitlock Memorial Bldg.—Second Saturday, Harold L. Holmes, Box 685, Syracuse, N. Y.
UTICA, No. 45, Maccabee's Hall—Second Saturday, John H. Thomas, Frankfort, N. Y.
WASHINGTON, No. 46, N. E. Masonic Temple—First Wednesday, W. P. Souder, 308 Ninth St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
WORCESTER, No. 60, 306 Main St.—Second Saturday, Alexander Stirling, 27 Arlington St., Framingham, Mass.
WATERBURY, No. 65, Garden Hall—Second Saturday, Joseph Grady, 195 N. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
WACO, No. 68, First Wednesday, Tilden Smith, 620 Novelty St., Waco, Texas.

KNIGHTS OF DE L'EPEE

(Chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois)

A National Catholic Organization of the Deaf Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Council No. 1. Meets on the second Sunday of each month at 3 P. M., in the Sodality Hall, May and 11th streets.
New York Council No. 2. Meets on the second Saturday of each month in Johnston Building, 812 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cincinnati Council No. 3. Meets the first Sunday afternoon of each month in the basement of St. Louis' Church, Eight and Walnut streets.
Newark Council No. 4. 606 North 7th St.
Boston Council No. 6. Meets on the second Saturday of the month at 694 Washington St., at 8 o'clock sharp.
Buffalo Council No. 7. Meets the first Wednesday of each month at St. Vincent's Hall, Main street and Eastwood place, at 8 P. M.
Philadelphia Council No. 8. Meetings are held on the second Friday of each month at Celtic Hall, Ridge Ave., & Vineyard St.
Pittsburg Council No. 9. Meetings are held at St. Philomona's Hall, on the third Sunday of each month.
Lowell Council No. 10. Meetings on the first Sunday of each month at Knights of Columbus Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Seranton Council No. 11. Meets every first Friday of the month at 8:15 P. M., at Catholic clubrooms, Wyoming avenue.
Baltimore Council No. 12. Meetings on the first Sunday of each month at Loyola College, Calvert & Madison streets, at 4:30 P. M.
Providence Council No. 13. Meets on Third Sunday of each month, at Foresters' Hall, 767 Westminster Street.
Atlantic City Council No. 14. Meets during winter months on first Saturday of each month in Wilsey Hall, 502 Pine street, Camden, N. J.
Milwaukee Council No. 15. Meetings are held at Columbus Institute, Grand avenue and 15th street, on the second Friday of each month at 7:30 P. M.
Manchester, N. H., Council No. 16. 317 Central Avenue.

SOCIAL

The Deaf-Mutes' Union League, 139 West 125th Street, N. Y. C.
Los Angeles Silent Club, Ramona Hall, 349 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Silent Athletic Club 238 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society—210 Market St. Newark. President, John M. Black; Recording Secretary, Frank Hopppaugh; Financial Secretary, Alfred Shaw; Treasurer, John B. Ward. Meetings last Saturday of each month.

Alphabet Club, New York City—meets at Boys' Club 10th Street and Avenue A. Trenton Branch N. A. D. Meets first Tuesday every month by appointment.

The Silent Community Club, Stamford, Conn. President, A. Gordon Marshall, Secretary, John Livingston; Treasurer R. H. Butler.

PRINTING TRADE FOR DEAF MUTES

That the printing trade is a vocation peculiarly suited for the deaf endowed with intelligence and good sense and judgment to follow as a means of earning a livelihood and becoming useful and honorable citizens of their communities is unquestioned for it has been abundantly demonstrated all over the country. It is one where they meet practically no competition—it all depends upon themselves, their ability, their initiative and energy. It is up to themselves whether they make a success or failure at the trade. The loss of hearing nowadays is not considered very much of a handicap where a boy with a high resolve overcomes it and in time becomes a master of the "art preservative."

Indeed the printing business affords bright and promising boys opportunities to hold their own in all of its branches—newspaper, job, press, engraving, stereotyping and bindery.

The Silent Worker, an illustrated monthly magazine published at the school for the deaf at Trenton, N. J., will be cited as an illustration of what lies in the power of boys bereft of hearing to develop their talents along these several lines. Although the SILENT WORKER, equipped with six "Mergs," a medium sized outfit and an engraving plant does not claim the distinction of being an equal to the up-to-date periodicals of the day, yet with pride, rightly, too, it points out to the number of boys who graduated from its printing office and are "making good" in the lines into which they have drifted themselves and whose services are greatly valued by their employers. This is the main point.

The printing office at the Michigan School for the Deaf, of which the writer hereof had charge for fourteen years, has graduated a goodly number of boys who are today following the trade learned there and, to say without any "ego," are shining themselves as skilful workmen. And right here he wishes to express his hope that the instruction of the trade, which for some reason has been curtailed in the last two years, shall be restored to its former place as one of the most important trades taught at the school and a competent instructor be placed in charge of it.

The printing trade is taught in nearly every school for the deaf throughout the United States. Only three or four are equipped with linotype machines by which boys may be afforded an opportunity to learn operating.

In those days of rush and hurry deaf boys with a fair knowledge of the "art preservative," providing he is ambitious and will stick to it, has an advantage over one in full possession of his faculties he can forge ahead and master the trade in a short time. The value of giving boys instruction in the trade while attending school will plainly be seen. Of course every boy cannot be a printer, but he should be given every opportunity possible to find his bent for life work.—E. M. B., in *Flint Typo-Telegram*.

THE ROUGH PATH OF THE EDITOR

The chief requisite in an editor is not the ability to write gracefully, but to sift out the "loaded" items, suppress illnamed truths, and foolish and spiteful gossip or bits of news. The editor of a school paper must walk circumspectly, for a great many people have very tender corns; he must keep far from politics and religion; methods of instruction must be handled gingerly, and in fact about the only absolutely safe subject for him to write about is the weather.—*McClure, in Kentucky Standard*.

And even if he confines himself to the weather there are some people mean enough to say that the groundhog knows more about it than he does. The editor's lot is not a happy one. If he doesn't spread his ideas over a whole page of his paper people say it is because he has not got sense enough to write; if he does, they wonder if he really expects people to read the stuff; and if he happens now and then to produce an editorial of genuine merit, his critics say he stole it.

So, whatever he does or doesn't do he is bound to be abused. Sometimes we feel like cutting loose from all restrictions and saying things we really think, but we can't afford to keep a man with a club stationed at the sanctum door. And then we must never forget that the paper we edit is not our personal property; that the School which it represents belongs to the State, and that the State is made up of all shades of politics and religion. So, as our friend says, we must steer clear of these two great subjects. Then, too, when we get on the narrow subject of education we must not venture far. The oralists are a touchy lot, and if we criticize their method we are in for a row. If we say anything disrespectful of the sign language we bring upon our devoted head the wrath of the National Association of the Deaf, individually and collectively. This is exactly what we did a few years ago, and when the lambasting we were subjected to was finally over we went into seclusion for repairs and recuperation. Since then we have been very polite to everybody and very careful what we say.

Every picture has at least a dash or two of brightness in it and once in a while we meet a real fellow-Christian who has something pleasant to say about our editorials, and then we begin to think there are some sensible men even outside of our sanctum. A word of commendation now and then makes up for a whole lot of abuse.—*The Virginia Guide*.

When Winifred Marshall recited "Yankee Doodle" in his inimitable style, the "boom-boom-boom" of cannon shots was suitably stimulated by the tapping of a bass drum plied by the nimble hands of Roy J. Stewart of M. P. fame. So delighted was the audience that they requested an encore. This evidently assailed the ears of delegates attending a meeting of the National Credit Men's Association which was in progress in an adjoining Assembly room. Over a hundred of them flocked to the N. A. D. convention doors to "investigate" what relation such booming music had to a "deaf and dumb" meeting. They saw, and to their credit be it said, that they finally accorded us "credit" for being able to produce some real noise,—besides dollars.—*Jewish Deaf*.

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